The Bombay Gazette.

No. 6,291.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1866. Annual Subscription in advance...Rupees Fifty-Two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town, including postage	Rs.	52 0
For half a year in advance, delivered in Town, including postage	"	28 0
For three months advance, delivered in Town, including postage	"	15 0
For one month, delivered in Town, including postage	"	6 0 7 12
Single Copy for Cash	"	0 4
Back Numbers	"	0 8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Ten lines and under
- First insertion ... Rs. 2 0
- Second Ditto ... 2 8
- Third Ditto ... 2 8
- Fourth and succeeding insertions ... 0 2 As. per line, but no advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.
- First insertion ... 7 As. per line.
- Second Ditto ... 6 "
- Third and succeeding ... 5 "
- In the Native languages double the above.

Domestic Occurrences, Each...Rupee 1

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

Birth.

BLACKWELL—April 8th, at Dharwar, the wife of George Blackwell, Esq., Cotton Inspector for Belgaum, Dharwar and Kumadghee, of a daughter.

BENGAL.

Marriages.

HARPER—WATSON—April 4th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, by the Rev. J Cave Brown, M. A., George Harper, Esq., Oriental Bank Corporation, to Elizabeth Theresa, eldest daughter of G. P. L. Watson, Esq., Calcutta.

MOODY—SILER—April 4th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, by the Rev. — Sotman, Joseph Moody, Esq., to Miss Elizabeth Jane Siler.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

Birth.

O'NEILL—April 1st, at Cawnpore, the wife of Mr. D. O'Neill, of a son.

Death.

FORDHAM—April 2nd, at Cawnpore, Mr. John Fordham aged 67 years.

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay to the Persian Gulf, touching at Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bahrein, Bushire, Kowcit, and Bussorah on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay		Leave Bussorah	
" Muscat	3rd & 17th	"	2nd & 16th
" B. Abbas	8th	" Kowcit	9th & 23rd
" Lingo	11th	" Bussorah	23rd
" Bahrein	12th	" Lingo	25th
" Bushire	13th	" Bahrein	26th
Arrive Bussorah	17th	" Muscat	29th
		Arrive Bombay	2nd

The Steam Ship "PENANG," 160 H. P., Commander D. McCallum, will be despatched as above on the 17th April.

N. B.—The steamers will not call at Muscat and Bahrein until further notice, but will call on Kurrachee, carrying Passengers only.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo at Kurrachee by the first available Steamer to and from Sukkur, Mooltan, Lahore and Umritsur, with the Oriental Inland Steam Co.'s Steamers.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch a Steamer from Bombay every alternate Saturday morning for Kurrachee twelve hours after arrival of the P. and O. Company's Mail steamers from Suez.

Days on Berth.

From Bombay usually about..... 11th and 25th.
Kurrachee do. ..... 20th and 25th.

The Steam Ship "COMORIN," 320 tons, 100 H. P., Commander, R. Taunton, will be despatched as above, twelve hours after the arrival of the overland Mail.

N. B.—When the English Mail arrives betwixt 6 P. M., and 6 A. M., the Kurrachee Steamer sails punctually twelve hours after; but when it arrives between 6 A. M. and 6 P. M. it will be detained the following morning; this is to avoid Passengers embarking at night. When the sailing time falls upon a Sunday, the Steamer is despatched at 7 A. M. on the Monday morning.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

(Interchanging by the Steamer of the First, Passengers and Cargo at Galle to and from Singapore, Saigon, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai and Japan.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above twice a month, with Mails, Passengers and Cargo, on the following dates:—

Leave Bombay	Rs.	A.	Leave Calcutta	Rs.	A.
" Carwar	8	16	" Bimlipatam	4	16
" Mangalore	5	27	" Vizagapatam	4	16
" Cannanore	7	18	" Coconada	7	19
" Calicut	4	18	" Madras	10	24
" Cochin	6	19	" Negapatam	11	25
" Tuticorin	11	20	" Pamben	11	26
" Colombo	21		" Colombo	18	
" Galle			" Cochin	29	
" Negapatam	10	24	" Cannanore	16	1+
" Madras	15	30	" Calicut	16	1+
" Coconada	17	3	" Cannanore	17	3
" Vizagapatam	16	3	" Mangalore	18	3
" Bimlipatam	18	3	" Carwar	19	4
Arrive Calcutta	20	6	Arrive Bombay	30	6

\+ Morning. ‡ Evening.

The Steam Ship "INDIA," 1,040 tons, 250 H. P., J. J. Slatter, Commander, will be despatched as above on the 15th April, at noon.

The Steamers leaving Calcutta and Bombay on the 15th of the month, call at Tuticorin and Colombo, and the steamers of the 1st at Galle, as above, interchanging Passengers and Cargo with the French Company's Steamers.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for passengers for the Neilgherry district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Seypore, and proceed thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

Passengers for Rangoon, Akyab, or Moulmein can proceed by the Steamers of the 15th, and transhipp to the Rangoon Mail Steamer which leaves Madras on the 3rd.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY, COAST, AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED).

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will, until further notice, despatch Steamers ONCE A WEEK to and from the MALABAR COAST, calling at the intermediate Ports, on the following days:—

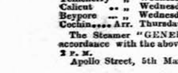
Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Sunday ...	Cochin ...	Sunday.	
Rutnagherry	Sunday.	Beypore	Sunday.
Vingorla	Sunday.	Calicut	Sunday.
Goa	Monday.	Tellicherry	Monday.
Carwar	Monday.	Cannanore	Monday.
Compta	Tuesday.	Mangalore	Tuesday.
Mangalore	Tuesday.	Compta	Wednesday.
Cannanore	Wednesday.	Carwar	Wednesday.
Tellicherry	Wednesday.	Goa	Wednesday.
Calicut	Wednesday.	Vingorla	Thursday.
Beypore	Wednesday.	Rutnagherry	Thursday.
Cochin	Thursday.	Bombay	Friday.

The Steamer "GENERAL OUTRAM," will be despatched in accordance with the above table on SATURDAY, the 14th April, at 2 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM TO AND FROM GOA AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.



THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch a Steamer ONCE A WEEK to and from the Portsin the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Bombay	Dep. Wednesday P.M.	Goa	Dep. Monday A.M.
Nurnee	" Thursday A.M.	Vingorla	" Monday P.M.
Usjunwell	" Thursday A.M.	Malwan	" Monday P.M.
Jyghur	" Thursday P.M.	Jytapore	" Tuesday A.M.
Rutnagherry	" Friday A.M.	Rutnagherry	" Tuesday P.M.
Jytapore	" Friday A.M.	Jyghur	" Wednesday A.M.
Malwan	" Friday P.M.	Usjunwell	" Wednesday A.M.
Vingorla	" Saturday A.M.	Nurnee	" Wednesday A.M.
Goa	Arr. Saturday A.M.	Bombay	Arr. Wednesday P.M.

The Steamer "KARANJAH" will be despatched in accordance with the above Table on WEDNESDAY the 18th April, at 5 P. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, 5th March 1866.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government). THE FERRY BOATS of the Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Departure from Boree Bunder to	Oorun.	Oolwa.	Karanjah.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.
	FARES.				
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class ...	1 0	0 8	0 8	0 8	0 12
Second Class ...	0 8	0 12	0 8	0 8	0 12
Third Class ...	0 4	0 6	0 4	0 4	0 6

The Steam Ferry Boats will continue to run as follows until further notice:—

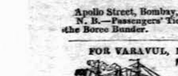
From Boree Bunder every afternoon at 3 P. M.
From Dhurumtur and Oolva every morning at 7 A. M.

J. A. SHEPHERD, Manager.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 24th March 1866.

N. B.—Passengers' Tickets can be obtained at the "Clowk" on the Boree Bunder Road.

FOR VARAVUL, MANGAROLE, AND POREBUNDER.



THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer "SIR J. R. CARNAC," Captain R. Austin, will leave for the above Ports on SATURDAY, the 14th instant, at 10 A. M., positively.

It is requested that Passengers will not go on board without a Shipping Order from the Office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

STEAM TO TRIESTE.

UNDER arrangements entered into with the Austrian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company, the undersigned are now prepared to book both passengers and cargo THROUGH to Trieste.

For Passengers.

First Class	£ 31	10	0 Including Railway
Second Class	27	0	0 Transit in Egypt.
Third Class	23	5	0

Further particulars and rates of freight can be learned at the Office of Stearns, Hobart & Co.

Treasurers and Managers, B. & B. S. S. Co., Limited.

Bombay, 6th February 1866.

NO MORE BAD BREAD OR PASTRY.

HARPER TWELVETREES' BAKING PASTRY POWDER never fails to make light and sweet bread, and very superior pastry, puddings, dumplings, biscuits, cakes, &c., always ready and sure to act; ready to bake as soon as mixed; and the most ignorant can hardly mistake in using it. Try a small canister Wholesale agent, Mr. G. B. Gladding, Old Police Office, Forbes Street, Bombay. Retail Agents wanted.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ AND LIVERPOOL.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company (Limited) will despatch steamers to Suez about the 4th and 20th of each month calling at Aden. Returning steamers will leave Suez about the 3rd and 19th of every month. Through Bills of Lading to Liverpool (by steamer from Alexandria) will be granted by the undersigned, and from Liverpool to Bombay by the Company's Agents in England.

The Company is prepared to issue THROUGH TICKETS to Liverpool at the following rates:—

First Class	£60	Exclusive of Wines and
Second Class	£35	Railway Transit in Egypt.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Reynolds, Mann & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or No. 2, East India Avenue, Leadenhall Street, London; Messrs. Tod, Rathbone & Co. Alexandria; or the undersigned at Bombay.

The S. S. "MULA," 800 Tons, Captain Sproule, will be despatched about 20th April.

STEARNS, HOBART & Co.,
Treasurers and Managers,
B. and B. S. S. Company (Limited).

"OVERLAND PASSENGERS" should procure their requirements from BATHAM & Co., Apollo House. "Sea Catalogue."

NOTICES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the Advertisement dated 16th March 1866, regarding the sale of a certain piece of LAND near the Dutch Bander in Surat, is hereby cancelled, and that the land in question will not be sold.

J. A. G. DUFF,
Acting Magistrate and President Local Fund Committee.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.—(Incorporated by Royal Charter and Act of Parliament.—The undersigned are prepared to accept risks against Fire on buildings possessing the necessary requisites, at the lowest rates of premium.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January, 1866.

A CARD.

MR. ADOLPH GABRIEL,
DENTIST.
No. 4, Hornby Row, Fort.
At Home daily from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.
CONSULTATIONS GRATIS.

NOTICE.—We have the pleasure to intimate that we have been appointed AGENTS for the SCINDE SEED CRUSHING COMPANY (LIMITED), Kurrachee, and are prepared to receive orders for Castor, Linseed, Sweet and Rape Oil.

J. A. BROWN & Co.

13, Medow Street, 24th February 1866.

FROM BOSTON, by Ice Ship *Milton*, to arrive in April—
- 150 Bbls and half Bbls Apples,
- 100 Bbls Flour,
- 200 Do. Rosin,
- 300 Cases Naptha,
- 100,000 feet Lamber,

FOR SALE to arrive by

ENJ. F. FIELD, Jr.,
Agent Tudor Co.

POONA SEMINARY.—
A sound English Education.
Abstract and applied Sciences.
The Sacred and Classical Languages.
The Vernaculars of the Presidency.
Vocal Music and Drawing.
Mental, Moral, and Physical Training.
Commodious Premises in a healthy and open locality.
For prospectuses apply to

HENRY P. CASSIDY, Poona.

GRAM.—The undersigned—having on hand a large stock of superior qualities of GRAM—is now in a position to supply any quantity at the most reasonable rates. Contracts for 6 or 12 months. Samples and prices may be obtained on application to

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

GUNS AND RIFLES FOR SALE.—Just landed, a consignment of Guns and Rifles, by Messrs. R. Reilly and Co., 12, 14, 15, 16, and 24 bore, at prices ranging from Rs. 130 to Rs. 400.

Cartridge Cases and Wads.
Air-built Guns, with Rifle and Shot Barrels.
Army Regulation Swords.

AUBREY PARTRIDGE,
22, Rampart Row.

THE ALLIANCE FINANCIAL CORPORATION (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given that the SECOND CALL of Rupees Fifty (50) per Share is payable at the Bank of Bombay on or before the 1st February 1866, in accordance with the terms of a Resolution passed at a Meeting of the Directors held this day.

By order of the Board,
S. GOLTCHMAN, Acting Secretary.

Bombay, 20th Dec. 1865.

ALBERT MILLS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—Holders of Certificates of the OLD SHARES, as also of the Receipts for the SECOND ISSUE, are requested to send the same to the Offices of the undersigned on or after the 9th instant, that they may be exchanged for the NEW CERTIFICATES.

MARTIN, YOUNG & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

EUROPEAN EMPORIUM AND COMMISSION ROOMS—23, Apollo Street.

York Hams.
Berkeley Cheese.
Chedder Do.
Double Gloster, in cut, Rs. 1¼ per lb.
Salted Salmon and Herrings, in Jars, Tins, and Bottles; Moir's Fresh Herrings and Salmon; Game and Pork Pies; Macaroni and Vermicelli; Jams; Jellies; Sauces; and other Stores.

Outstation orders must be accompanied with a remittance.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

Bombay, 26th March 1866.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED)—SIXTH CALL OF RUPEES 100 PER SHARE.—FINAL NOTICE.—To SHAREHOLDERS.—All Shares on which the SIXTH and LAST CALL of Rupees 100 per Share, due on the 15th ultimo, is not paid into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China on or before SATURDAY the 21st instant, will be ABSOLUTELY FORFEITED, and disposed of as the Directors may deem fit.

By order,
Bombay, 9th April 1866. A. CUMMING, Secretary.

NOTICE is hereby given, that KHATAO KHEMJEE, of Bombay, Hindoo inhabitant, has contracted to sell to JAIRAM SEWJEE, also of Bombay, Hindoo, all that piece or parcel of land or vacant ground, forming Lot No. 1, situate on the east side of Hornby Row, containing by admeasurement 635 square yards or thereabouts, and also all that piece or parcel of land or ground forming Lot No. 36, which said pieces of ground are above mentioned on the north side thereof, and contains by admeasurement 158 8-9 square yards or thereabouts, and both which said pieces of ground are bounded on the East by the public road or street, on the West by vacant ground of the new intended road, on the North by vacant ground the remainder of Lot No. 36, and on the South by ground belonging to Cowerjee Limjia, forming Lot No. 2. All persons having any claims on the said premises or any part thereof, by way of mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known, in writing, to the undersigned, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any claim there may be.—Dated this 11th day of April 1866.

KELLY & Co, Purchasers' Solicitors.

HOUSE ASSESSMENT FOR 1866.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Municipal Commissioner has THIS DAY attached his Certificate to the Assessment Books of the following Wards:—

Girgaum Ward.
Oomurkhadee Ward.
Mahim and Parell Ward.

No appeals against the rates will be heard after the expiration of ten days from this date.

ARTHUR CRAWFORD,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office, 11th April 1866.

THE BOMBAY BURMAH TRADING CORPORATION (LIMITED).

ધી બાર્બે, બરમા તરેડીંગ કારપેરેશન (લીમીટેડ).

ધી બોમ્બે બરમાહ તરેડીંગ કારપેરેશન લીમીટેડ.

NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Corporation will be held at the Offices of the Corporation at No. 1 Nesbit Lane, within the Fort, on WEDNESDAY the eighteenth day of April current, at three o'clock in the afternoon, when the following special Resolutions will be submitted to the Meeting for the purpose of cancelling the existing Articles of Association and Regulations of the Corporation and making new provisions in lieu thereof:—

1st. That the existing Articles of Association and Regulations of the Corporation be, and they are hereby, cancelled.

2nd. That the following shall from this time be the Articles of Association and Regulations of the Corporation. (Here will follow the proposed new Articles of Association, copies of which can be obtained by the Shareholders on application at the office of the Company.)

By order of the Board of Directors,
WALLACE & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers, and Managers.

Bombay, 9th April 1866.

THE "BOMBAY GUARDIAN."—The *Bombay Guardian* was published from 1851 to 1865, maintaining its character throughout this period as a religious, undenominational, Catholic Journal. Its publication ceased in July last, by a necessity that seemed unavoidable. Much regret for this cessation has since been expressed, and arrangements have at length been made for its re-establishment under the former Editorship. Several gentlemen of known ability have agreed to write for it, and it is hoped that the questions of the day—literary, social, political, scientific, and missionary—may find appropriate treatment in its columns; the first place, in all discussions, being given to the testimony of Scripture.

Terms of Subscription—Rs. 12 per annum; with Indian Postage Rs. 15-4-0. Payable in advance, (quarterly, where more convenient.) Adress, "Editor *Bombay Guardian*, Tract and Book Depository, Esplanade."

NOTICES.

WOODEN HOUSES.—The undersigned are prepared to construct in Bombay Houses of the best Maulmain Teak from 3,000 Rupees and upwards. Designs and estimates to be seen at 13 Gilder Street, Tardeo. W. EDDIS and CAMPBELL, C. E.

No. 13, Gilder Street, Tardeo, Bombay, 14th February 1866.

DUNCAN ROAD IRON WORKS.—J. RANKIN & Co., Engineers and Boiler-makers, Engine, Ship and General Smiths, Cast Iron and Brass Founders.

TO MERCHANTS, &c. &c.—Fine GOLD JEWELLERY will be received for SALE ON COMMISSION by Messrs. ROSSELET & Co, in their new and spacious premises, Medow Street.

MOFUSSIL PRESS GINNING COMPANY (LIMITED).—An EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held in the Offices of the undersigned, Marine Street, on, MONDAY the 16th April 1866, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing Auditors.

6th April 1866. W. NICOL & Co.

THORNHILL & Co., JEWELLERS, receive by each Mail Steamer from their London House the most fashionable additions to their Stock of Jewellery. Articles in Indian Gold made to order.

Medow Street, Established 1850.

ALLIANCE SPINNING COMPANY (LIMITED.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Heerjee & Co., No. 1, Church Street, at 3 P. M. of MONDAY the 16th instant, for the purpose of appointing Agents in the room of Messrs. MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

Bombay, 4th April 1866.

DECCAN COTTON CLEANING PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. Ghellabhoy Heerjee & Co., No. 1 Church Street at 4 P. M. of MONDAY the 16th instant, for the purpose of appointing Secretaries and Treasurers in the room of Messrs. MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

Bombay, 4th April 1866.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE NOTICE.—At a General Meeting of the Members of the Chamber, held on the 29th ultimo, the following Resolution, proposed by Mr. Alex. Stewart, of the firm of Messrs. Finlay, Scott & Co., seconded by Mr. Alex. Brown, of the firm of Messrs. W. Nicol & Co., was unanimously agreed to:—

"That the increased rate of Commission in England "on the sale of Consignments from Bombay taken after this "date be 3½ per cent., exclusive of brokerage and guaran"tee, and that the same be added to the Scale of Com"missions sanctioned by this Chamber."

By order of the Committee,
JAMES TAYLOR, Secretary.

Bombay, Chamber of Commerce, 10th April 1866.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE.—The ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders called for the 15th instant is POSTPONED to WEDNESDAY the 18th April next, at the time and place before notified, in consequence of necessary delay caused by the transfer of the Management and in preparing and printing the Balance Sheet of the Company.

The TRANSFER BOOKS will be REOPENED till the 2nd proximo, when they will again be CLOSED till the 19th idem.

By order of the Directors,
REMINGTON & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 9th March 1866.

NOTICE is hereby given, that SETT DULPUTBHAI BHUGOOBHAI, of Bombay and Ahmedabad, Hindoo Merchant, carries on business as a Merchant at Bombay, (Broach), and Ahmedabad, Gujrat, on his own sole account, and not in partnership with any other person, and that he has no interest whatever in the business of pecuniary transactions of any other mercantile or trading house or person, whether by way of relationship or otherwise, in any of the above places or elsewhere.

HENRY S. CARTER,
Attorney-at-Law for Sett Dulputbhai Bhugoobhai.

TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA.—We are in receipt of a Consignment of Dr. RIDDELL'S new Edition of INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY, revised to the present. It is a most useful work on Indian Cooking and a Housekeeper's guide. Price not Cash—Rs. 8.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).

24th February 1866.

THEATRE ROYAL—GRANT ROAD.

THE ORIGINAL
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS,
ON
FRIDAY EVENING, 13TH APRIL.
A GREAT BILL.
☞ REDUCTION OF PRICES.

1st time this season of the celebrated Burlesque
HINDOOSTANI NAUTCH,
in which
DAVE CARSON
will sustain his original character of
ZULEIKA, THE PEARL OF THE PUNJAUB.

1st time this season of the world renowned
"BENGALEE BABOO,"
Also the new local song of the
BOMBAY POLICE COURT,
by that son of Momus,
Dave Carson.

1st time this season of Solos on the
THE CONCERTINA and ROCK HARMONICAN,
By J. O. Pierce.

NEW SONGS & BALLADS.
FETCH ON THE CURRY,
DINAH BLAKE,
BONES' COURTSHIP,
FLORA BELL, &c.

ANOTHER NEW PROGRAMME.

Part First.

Overture	San Francisco Minstrels.
Chorus (Operatic)	San Francisco Minstrels.
Dinah Blake	H. C. Campbell.
Bring on the Curry	Dave Carson.
I see her still in my Dreams	T. P. Brower.
Poor Mary Jane	Dave Carson.
Flora Bell	J. O. Pierce.

Finale to Part First,

BONE S' COURTSHIP,
By Dave Carson.

INTERMISSION OF 10 MINUTES.

Part Second.

Ballad	H. C. Campbell.
Local Comic Song, the Bombay Police Court	Dave Carson.
Fantasia for Concertina, Tyrolean Air	
Variations Brilliante	J. O. Pierce.

After which DAVE CARSON will appear in his Original Character of the

BENGALEE BABOO.

Comyne Pas	Mons. Espenoza.

To be followed by J. O. Pierce in one of his admired Solos on the

ROCK HARMONICAN.

INTERMISSION OF TEN MINUTES.

The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with the original Burlesque,

HINDOSTANI NAUTCH,

Zuleika, the Pearl of the Punjaub	Dave Carson.
Tundah Ghose, Maharajah of Frere Town	T. P. Brower.
Saringee Wallah	J. O. Pierce.
Majara Wallah	L. F. Palin.
Tomtom Wallah	H. C. Campbell.

Synopsis of incidents:
ARRIVAL OF THE MAHARAJAH'S BODY GUARD.
ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE MAHARAJAH'S ARRIVAL.
HIS LOVE FOR ZULEIKA—ARRIVAL OF THE COURT MUSICIANS.
WHERE, OH! WHERE IS ZULEIKA? SHE COMES,
THE RAJAH'S DELIGHT.
THE PUNJAUB PEARL BEGINS TO WARBLE.
INTENSE DELIGHT OF THE MAHARAJAH,
WAH! WAH!
ZULEIKA FAINTS,
DISGUST OF HIS HIGHNESS.—EXIT EVERYBODY.

REDUCTION OF PRICES.

Dress Circle	Rs. 5
Stalls	" 3
Upper Circle	" 2
Pit	" 1

Reserved Seat Tickets to be obtained at the establishment of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Doors open at 8 o'clock; to commence at 9 o'clock.

THE BENGALEE BABOO:
WORDS AND MUSIC FOR SALE at Messrs. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The undersigned having contracted with the Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railways for the exclusive right of Advertising at all Stations on both lines of Railway, is ready to make arrangements with Advertisers for the exhibition of Placards, (which must be Framed) at any or all Stations on either line.

Notices now displayed at the Stations of the G. I. P. R., or B. B. & C. I. R., will be removed on the 1st of April, unless an agreement be entered into for their continuance.

J. M. MACLEAN.

Bombay Gazette Office, March 22nd.

NOTICE.—LLOYD'S AGENCY, GALLE.—We have been appointed AGENTS for LLOYD'S at this Port.

C. SHAND & Co.

Galle, 23rd February 1866.

THORNHILL & Co., Opticians, Engravers &c., Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

PARTRIDGE, Red Boot Mart, has always in stock a select assortment of Boots and Shoes. All orders executed at shortest possible notice.

Received per "Overland Mail," a consignment of Gentlemen's Dress and Walking Boots.

No. 2, Hummum Street, Fort.

MR. G. ENGEL, Photographer, Victoria Gardens Hotel, Mount Road.—Until further Notice Mr. ENGEL is prepared to take PORTRAITS of Gentlemen only.

Hours from 7 to 10 A. M.

THORNHILL & Co., WATCHMAKERS, are constantly renewing their Stock of Gold and Silver Watches by McCabe, Thornhill Brothers, John Jones, and other eminent makers. Gold and Silver Genevas, also English and Foreign Clocks, in great variety.

Medow Street, Bombay. Established 1850.

JEWELLERY.—An elegant selection of the latest novelties in BRACELETS, LOCKETS, PINS, BROOCHES, BUTTONS, EAR-RINGS, CHARM-RINGS, SCARF RINGS, &c., &c., has just been received and exposed for inspection.

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

THE BOMBAY ALMANACK & DIRECTORY

THE Bombay Almanack and Directory is the OLDEST, LARGEST, CHEAPEST, and BEST Book of Direction and Reference published in India.

One Thousand Hundred Pages,—*Price Rs. 7, exclusive of Postage.*

THE ABRIDGED EDITION, containing upwards of 260 pages, *Price One Rupee and a half, exclusive of Postage.*

FINANCIAL ASSOCIATION OF INDIA (AN CHINA (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY the 6th to WEDNESDAY the 25th April 1866, in accordance with Clause XIV. of the Articles of Association.

By order of the Board,
JOHN SMITH, Offg. Manager.

Bombay, 5th April 1866.

TREACHER & Co. (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that if the SECOND and THIRD CALLS, now overdue on the Shares of this Company, be not paid on or before the 20th April next, with Interest thereon, the said Shares will be FORFEITED in accordance with Act 19 of 1857 of the Legislative Council of India.

By order of the Board,
W. H. SARGENT, Secretary.

Bombay, 20th March 1866.

EUROPEAN CONFECTIONARY.—Messrs. S. SPADA & Co. have the honour to announce to the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that they have secured commodious Premises at No. 14, Bank Street, and intend opening on SATURDAY, the 18th instant, an Establishment for the Sale of first class Confectionery, Ice Creams, Liqueurs, &c. The Cake and Pudding, Tarts, Teen, &c. will be made in the best Parisian style by a French Artist.

Order for Families, Clubs, and Messes will receive prompt attention. A trial is respectfully requested, as this Establishment will be conducted on a different principle to any hitherto opened in Bombay.

NOTICE.—TREACHER AND COMPANY (LIMITED) beg to ask their Constituents to address their Correspondence in future to the Medical Hall, Byculla, as they find it more expedient to concentrate their work at the Company's General Depot there.

The Book-keeping will also be carried on at the same place, and they would consider it a favour if all their Bombay Customers would direct their servants to Byculla when in reference to Accounts.

A registry for accounts wanted &c., will be kept in the Fort Shop for those who find it more convenient.

15th February 1866.

TO BUILDERS.—STONE SLABS, 17, 14 and 12 inches square, landed per *Mary Stenhouse*. These Slabs are exquisitely adapted for Pavements and are as handsome and durable as Marble.

GOLD BEADING for Picture Frames and Cornices of Walls. Apply to

J. NEUBERG.

23, Byculla.

JUST LANDED EX—"MARY STENHOUSE."—

PIANOS, Solid Walnut, made expressly for this climate, and of the best tone and finish.
HARMONIUMS, Solid Oakwood, 4½ octaves.
MUSICAL BOXES, with the latest improvements.
BRONZE AND OTHER ORNAMENTS.

J. NEUBERG.

23, Byculla.

DAILY EXPECTED TO BE LANDED EX "CELESTIAL EMPIRE"—SEWING MACHINES, by Wheeler and Wilson of London.

J. NEUBERG.

23, Byculla.

TO SMOKERS.—Just received, a fresh supply of PONDICHERRY and TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS.

J. NEUBERG.

23, Byculla.

RECEIVED, per last Overland Mail, a choice and handsome collection of MEERSCHAUM PIPES and CIGAR HOLDERS.

Also, a large selection of SPECTACLES, with coloured Glasses.

J. NEUBERG.

23, Byculla.

MAHOMED SADUCK ALLY KHAN, Agent of ISMAIL KHAN, Artist Painter, Delhi, will remain in Bombay during one month from this date for the purpose of registering orders for copies to be taken on Ivory from Photographs. Ladies and Gentlemen intending to avail themselves of his services, are requested to address their orders in writing to "MAHOMED SADUCK ALLY KHAN," 5, Bhendy Bazaar, near Aga Khan's Stable.

Bombay, 10th April 1866.

I HEREBY GIVE NOTICE, that I am not responsible for the transactions of my Son, EZEKIEL REUBEN DAVID ISRAEL, who carries on business on his own account and risk. REUBEN DAVID ISRAEL.

Bombay, 10th April 1866.

શરરે લોકોને બહેર મોર આપવામાં આવેછે કે મારારો છોકરો ઇબ્રહેમ રૂબીન ડેવીડ ઇઝરાએલ પોતાને હવાયે અને જોખમે વેપાર, ધંધો ચમાકે છે તેની આપ લે બાબતનો જોખમ મારે માથે નથી.

રૂબીન ડેવીડ ઇઝરાએલની ચહી.

મુકામ મુંબઇ તારીખ ૨૦ મી માહે એપરેલ સન ૧૮૬૬.

SECTIONAL PORTABLE WOODEN BUILDINGS.—The advantages of Sectional Portable Wooden Buildings may be briefly summed up as follows, *viz.*:—

1st. Three years' trial has proved that the material is adapted to an Indian climate.

2nd. The buildings have an inner and outer wall, with an air space, so that *a free current of air can circulate around them.*

3rd. There is an inner and outer roof, with *air space*, so that *a free current of air passes over the buildings.*

4th. The outer roof has a felt composition and gravel roofing, which is impervious to water, heat, or even fire.

Plans, Specifications, &c., may be seen at our Office.

FARNHAM & Co.

2 d Floor David Sassoons's Building, Apollo Street, Fort.

THE UNITED VICTORIA AND COLABA RECLAMATION AND PIER COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS AND TIMBER MERCHANTS.—TO LET, with immediate occupation, this Company's SAW-MILLS and PREMISES appertaining thereto at Tank Bundar.

The Saw Mills are open to inspection, and comprise the following Machinery by Messrs. S. WARSSON & Co., which will be made over to the Lessee in good working order, with Belts complete.

- 1 Rack Bench.
- 1 Deal Frame.
- 1 Small Circular Saw.
- 1 Moulding Machine.
- 1 General Joiner.
- 1 Morticing Machine.
- 1 Band Saw.
- 1 Planing Machine.

Application should be addressed to Messrs. REMINGTON & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers.

THE EAST INDIA BANK.—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of this Bank will be held at its Office, No. 3, Hornby Row, on THURSDAY the 19th instant, at 3 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To elect two or more Directors in place of those who have sent in their resignation.

2nd. To appoint Auditors for the next year.

3rd. In the event of no Directors being appointed, to reconsider the proposition of voluntarily winding up the Bank.

4th. If the proposition to wind up be carried, to appoint Liquidators and fix their remuneration.

N. B.—Any Shareholder wishing to see the list of Shareholders qualified to become Directors can do so on application at the Offices of the Bank.

By order of the Board of Directors,
E. H. WALLACE, Manager.

East India Bank, Bombay, 3rd April 1866.

NOTICES.

FORT PRESS COMPANY (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Office of the Secretaries on TUESDAY the 24th April, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of confirming the Resolution passed at a Special General Meeting held on the 23rd instant, viz., "That Clause 10 of the Articles of Association be roscinded,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SHARE MARKET.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Nothing doing. Market depressed and gradually declining.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

EXCHANGE

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight...	2s. 1¾d.
Do. Credits ...	Do.	2s. 1 15/16d.
Do. Documents ...	Do. do. ...	2s 1¾d. to 2s. 2d.
Calcutta	At sight	101
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
Do.	60 Do. do.	98¾
Madras	30 Do. do.	99.
China	60 Do. do.	212

SHIPPING COMPANIES.

500,000	5,000	3,000	....	Bombay Ship Co...	} No quotations.
250,000	2,500	2,000	25	Coast and River Steam Nav. Co...	
60,000	1,000	1,000	.....	Bombay Loading & Shipping Co. ..	225 per share.
800,000	5,000	1,500	.....	Bombay and Bengal Steam-ship Co. ..	} No quotations.
160,000	4,000	2,500	....	Princeof W. Ship Co.	
150,000	500	500	..	{ Viegas Patent Slip & F undry Co. }	225 per share.
		1,000	.....	Union Shipping Co. Limited	} No quotations.
....	.....	1,000	.....	Western India Ship Co.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per cent	Sicca Rs.	Transfer Loans	..Rs. 90
,, ,,	Sicca ,,	Loan 1832-33	,, ,, 93
,, ,,	Co.'s ,,	1835-36	,, ,,
,, ,,	,,	1842-43	,, ,, 874
,, ,,	,,	1853-54	,, ,,
Five per cent. Co.'s Rs. Loan		1856-57	.. .. 102½
Five per cent. Public Works Loan 1854-55 ..			.. .. 101 p ct p
Five and a half per cent.			 109

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns each	...	...	...Rs.	10-2-0
Bank of England Notes	...	...	,,	10
Spanish Dollars	...	...	,,	225
Carolus	...	...	,,	226
Mexican Dollars	...	...	,,	220
German Crowns	...	...	,,	210
Five-Franc Pieces	...	...	,,	223
Bar Silver	...	...	,,	1064
Gold Leaf	...	...	,,	15-4-1

PRICE CURRENT, 26th March 1866.

COTTON at Colaba		Per candy.
Broilers (April and May)..	.. ..	.. 479 to 485
Bhowaggur and Mowa (New)..	.. ..	.. 460 to 465
Surat and Broach (New)..	.. ..	.. 460 to 462
Fawndaur (New)..	.. ..	.. 450 to 455
Veraval (New)	.. ..	.. 450 to 455
Khandeish (New)	.. ..	.. 433 to 440
Dharwar (new ready)	.. ..	.. 430 to 435
Hinghunghaut (New)	.. ..	.. 465 to 470
Oomrawuttee Ackote (New)	.. ..	.. 450 to 455

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 12.

Bogle, Lieutenant G. J., 103rd Foot, from England.
Baldwin, Lieutenant C. F., Royal Engineers, on leave, from England.
Curtis, Lieutenant W. F., 2nd Madras Light Cavalry, on sick leave, from Secundrabad.
Stevenson, Lieutenant, 18th Royal Irish, from Secundrabad.
Cumming, Brevet Major W. H., 1st Regiment M. N. I., on leave, from Secundrabad.
Stock, Colonel T., Adjutant-General, on duty, from Surat.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 12.

Craske, Surgeon Major C. B., Medical Establishment, on sick certificate, to Europe.
Stevenson, Lieutenant, 18th Regiment N. I., on duty, to Europe.
Baldwin, Lieutenant C. F., Royal Engineers, on leave, to Kaira.
Caldecott, Lieutenant C., 106th Regiment, on medical certificate, to England

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

Bombay Castle, 11th April 1866.

Lieutenant W. W. Haywood, General List, is allowed leave of absence to Europe for six months on private affairs, under the New Furlough Rules, without pay.

Major M. J. Battye, has been permitted to retire from the Service, from 16th December 1865.

Captain (Brevet Major) William Legh Calusac, 11th Native Infantry, having completed twenty-six years' service, to be Lieutenant Colonel by Brevet.

The undermentioned Officers are allowed Furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Captain P. A. Elphinstone, Staff Corps, Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Hydrabad Assigned Districts, for twenty months.

Major J. D. Williams, Cadre H. M.'s 28th Regiment N. I., Deputy Judge Advocate General, Northern Division, for twenty months.

Assistant Surgeon W. Brown, Superintendent Lunatic Asylum, Colaba, and Marine Surgeon, for eighteen months.

Lieutenant John Hayes Lloyd, having completed twelve years' service, of four which were on permanent Staff employ, to be Captain.

The undermentioned Officers having completed twelve years' service, to be Captain by Brevet :—

Lieutenant Henry William Harris, 10th N. I.

Lieutenant George Bartholomew Leslie, 24th N. I.

Lieutenant A Poole, H. M.'s 9th Regiment N. I., has been appointed on special duty in the Khandeish Collectorate.

The following promotions are made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Cadre 31st Regiment N. I.—Captain (Brevet Major) Alexander Carnegy, Staff Corps, to have the position of Major, and Lieutenant Hamilton Farquhar Holmes Burnes to be Captain, from the 17th December 1865, vice Battye, retired.

The following Extract from a Despatch from the Secretary of State for India, dated 22nd February, is published :—

The undermentioned Officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz :—

Colonel A. R. Manson .... 6 months.
Captain A. H. Sweny .... 6 ,,
Lieutenant Sir J. Lumsden, Bart.. 6 ,,
Lieutenant W. H. J. Stopford ..... 6 ,,
Lieutenant J. McK. Hartigan ..... 6 ,,
Surgeon Major R. Nicholson ..... 6 ,,

ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 11th April.

The following appointments are made :—

14th Regiment N. I.—Captain C. H. Forbes, to be second doing duty Officer.

26th Regiment N. I.—Lieutenant W. F. Sandwith, Cadre 3rd Europeans, to be doing duty Officer.

Leave of absence has been granted as follows :—

Assistant Surgeon M. J. Griffin, 3rd Dragoon Guards, and Surgeon Major R. Gamble, 26th Foot, to proceed to England by the Overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

Lieutenant Colonel D. Boyd, 11th N. I., from 2nd April to 2nd May ; Assistant Surgeon W. D. T. Tichurst, Medical Establishment, from 23rd March to 22nd April ; and Captain and Riding Master W. Blenkinsop, 3rd Dragoon Guards, from 5th April to 5th May, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Staff Assistant Surgeon W. Wakefield, attached to General Depot, Medical Establishment, for 30 days, from date of departure, to proceed to Matheran on medical certificate

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Bombay Castle, 11th April 1866.

Mr. S. Mansfield, Commissioner in Sind, is allowed special leave of absence for six months, to proceed to England on urgent private affairs.

Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to appoint Mr. Otto Muller to be Consul for Saxony at Bombay.

The Honorable the Chief Justice of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay has been pleased to appoint Richard Bolton Barton, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, as Clerk and Sealer of the Relief of Insolvent Debtors of Bombay, from the 1st instant, vice Mr. J. W. Orr.

Mr. F. Thelwall, Acting First Assistant, and Mr. J. Jardine, Supernumerary Third Assistant to the Magistrate of Canara, are invested with the powers contemplated by Act XIII. of 1859.

Mr. S. W. Tyndall, 2nd Class Deputy Magistrate in the Hydrabad Districts in Sind, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The Honorable the Governor in Council is pleased, under the provisions of Section XCVII. of Act XIX. of 1857, to appoint the Registrar General of Assurances at Bombay, to be Registrar of Joint Stock Companies in the Presidency of Bombay.

Messrs. A. Ly[illegible] and M.B. Baker, Supernumerary Third Assistant to the Mrgistrate of Khandeish, are invested with powers to commit cases to the Sessions in the Khandeish District.

Mr. C. B. Pritchard, Acting First Assistant Collector and Magistrate of Tanaah, is invested with the powers of a Magistrate under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Azam Appajeerow Wishwasrow, Officiating Mahalkurry of Petty Bhutkul, is invested with the powers of a Subordinate Magistrate of the Second Class and with powers to commit cases to the Sessions in the Canara District.

Mr. J. MacFarlan to act as Collector and Magistrate of Canara during the absence of Mr. M. J. M. Shaw Stewart.

Mr. N. B. Beyts, appointed Deputy Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Guzerat, received charge of his Office on the 2nd instant. He is appointed an Assistant Collector in all the Collectorates of Guzerat under Section VI. of (Bombay) Act I. of 1865 for duties connected with the Revenue Survey and Settlement in that Province.

Mr. A. S. Bulkley, Assistant Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Guzerat, is allowed leave of absence for one year under medical certificate to proceed to England by the Mail Steamer of the 14th instant, under Section 11 of the Uncovenanted Service Absentee Rules.

The undermentioned Junior Civil Servants passed examinations in the following languages on the 9th instant.

Marathi.—Mr. E. T. Candy with credit, Mr. J. R. Middleton, and Mr. E. E. Candy.

Gazarathi.—Mr. A. Lyon.

Hindoostani.—Mr. H. E. M. James and Mr. A. Keyser.

Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to appoint Mr. Kyrle Mistord Chatfield to be Principal and Professor of Logic and Moral Philosophy in the Elphinstone College.

Captain W. C. Barker, Master Attendant and Officiating Superintendent of Marine, is allowed leave of absence to Europe on medical certificate for one year, from the 14th instant.

The following temporary appointment is made :—

Commander G. T. Robinson to officiate as Superintendent of Marine, vice Captain Barker proceeding to England on medical certificate, or until further orders.

SHIPPING.

APRIL.
12 Northam (s) ..... Browne ..... Suez, March 29.

ARRIVAL.

APRIL.

DEPARTURES.

12 Baronet Family ..... Dougal ..... Bushire.
Protean ..... Murphy ..... Liverpool.
Frenchman ..... Galloway ..... Liverpool.
Nusseer Musjid ..... Nacoda ..... Kurrachee.
Malabarhouse ..... Thomas ..... Aden.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Ship *Austen*, Dunsberg, bound to Liverpool.
Kelch Kaikhusrow, Nacoda, bound to Colombo.
Barque *Vickery*, Nacoda, bound to Zanzibar.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
S. S. *Margaret Crawford*, for Gulf of Cutch.
S. S. *Sir J. R. Carnac*, for Porebunder.
Ship *Ascot Lyle*, for Liverpool.
Brig *Magdin*, for Coast.

BENGAL.

ARRIVAL.—April 5th, steamer *Cheshire* and ship *Genil*.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OUR "OVERLAND SUMMARY" is now ready. It contains, in addition to all the News of the Fortnight, specially-written Market and Freight Reports, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION,... .... Rs. 10.
SINGLE COPIES, ... 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

Will be published at noon,
THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT
AND SUMMARY OF TRADE,
Published on the departure of each Overland Mail for England,

CONTAINS a Statement of Imports and Exports ; Customs Duties ; Tables of Weights, Monies, and Measures ; detailed Prices Current of Europe Goods and Eastern Produce ; Lists of Shipping Arrivals and Departures for the fortnight ; a List of Square-rigged Vessels in Harbour on the date of publication ;
AND A SPECIALLY-WRITTEN FORTNIGHTLY REPORT ON THE BOMBAY MARKET.
Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10.
Single Copy, 8 As. each.
Bombay Gazette Office, Meadow Street, Fort.

MR. G. S. CLAY is authorized to SIGN our FIRM per PROCURATION from THIS DATE.
Bombay, 12th April 1866. LAWRENCE & Co.

SHERRY, bottled by J. and R. McCracken.
Superior WINE, in 2 dozen Cases, at Rs. 25 per doz.
Very fine WINE, ditto ditto, at ,, 30 do.
Samples at G. B. GLADDING.
Apollo Street, near High Court.

THE Office of the Commissary General being in course of removal to Kirkee under the orders of Government, all Communications to that Office should be addressed to the above Station on and after the 19th instant. H. W. HOLLAND, Major,
Acting Commissary General.
Bombay, 12th April 1866.

B. H. CAMA'S ESTATE.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND at the rate of 4 Annas per Rupee will be paid on the adjusted Claims on this Estate, on and after the 15th May, proximo.
Parties applying for Dividend will be required to produce the Vouchers relative to their Claims.
J. L. BRODIE,
Manager to B. H. Cama's Trustees.

A MARRIED GENTLEMAN, occupying one of the finest Houses in the suburbs of Bombay, would be glad to make arrangements with some other Married or Single Gentleman, by which the expense of a large and well furnished House could be met at a comparatively small cost. The House is double storied, beautifully cool, and distant two miles from the Cathedral. Address "X.," care of this Paper.

DELHI AND LONDON BANK (LIMITED).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Board of Directors of above Bank have declared a Dividend of NINE PER CENT. (9 per cent.) free of Income Tax, for the half year ended 31st December last, and the same will be payable to the Shareholders on the Indian Register on and after this date.
By order of the Board of Directors,
W. B. THOMPSON, Manager.
Bombay, 12th April 1866.

BOMBAY WATER WORKS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons who may have Vehar Water Taps outside their Houses, used for other than Household purposes, must have them removed within one week from the date of this Notice, as such Taps cannot be allowed after the 20th instant.
In the event of any person wishing to have a Tap for other than Household purposes, Notice must be given in proper form to this Office, before the 20th instant, and a Meter will be supplied at prime cost.
By order of the Mun[illegible]. Commr. for the City of Bombay,
J. A. ANDERSEN,
Executive Engineer to the Municipality.
Bombay, Ex. Engr.'s Office, 12th April 1866.

THE AGRA AND MASTERMAN'S BANK (LIMITED).—INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.—The Directors have declared a DIVIDEND at the rate of TEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM (Twelve Rupees Eight Annas per Share), for the half year ending 31st December last ; together with a Bonus of Seven Rupees Eight Annas per Share, making a total distribution to Shareholders of Sixteen per cent, for the year 1865.
The Warrants are now in course of preparation, and the Dividend will be payable to Shareholders on this Register, at the Bank's Office here, on and after MONDAY the 16th instant.
J. W. H. ILBERY, Manager.
Agra and Masterman's Bank (Limited), Bombay, 13th April 1866.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

UNABATED EXCITEMENT!
ONE NIGHT MORE
OF
PROFESSOR BUSHELL'S
MYSTERIOUS AND LAUGHABLE ENTERTAINMENT.

RENEWED ATTRACTION.

FIRST NIGHT OF THE GREAT
DAVENPORT ROPE-TYING FEAT.
TUESDAY, 17TH APRIL.

PARTICULARS TO-MORROW.

TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Marine at his Office up to noon on SATURDAY the 14th instant, for granting leave of conveyance of Troops and Invalids from Bombay to England calling at Spithead, the strength of which is noted in the margin.

Invalids	.....	15
Insanes	.....	2
Men in health	.....	105
Women	.....	9
Children ...	{ over ...	2
	{ under ..	14

2nd. The Vessel tendered to be ready for final Survey on the 18th instant.

3rd. Tenders should specify the rates per head in Indian Currency, the ship finding fittings, provisions, and water.

4th. The Biscuit must be purchased from the Commissariat Department.

5th. Two-thirds of the passage money will be paid in Bombay, and the remaining one-third on the arrival of the Troops in England.

6th. All Tenders must be made in a Form to be obtained at the Office of the Agent for Transports, which will furnish further necessary information for parties tendering.

7th. The Superintendent of Bombay Marine reserves to himself the right of rejecting any Tender without assigning cause for so doing.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.
Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 12th April 1866.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

THE Overland Mail, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Baroda*, will be closed TO-MORROW, at 7 A.M. An after packet will be kept open on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by stamps) until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. this day.

CHINA MAIL.

THE Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. and O. Company's Steamer *Orizza*, will be closed on SUNDAY the 15th April at 6 o'clock P.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 7 A.M. of the 16th idem.

An Australian Mail will be despatched direct by this opportunity only.

CALENDAR——APRIL 1866.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Sunday ...13th 11h. 54m. A.M.
First Quarter, Sunday ...22nd 3h. 22m. A.M.
Full Moon, Monday ...30th 2h. 14m. A.M.

Days	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even.	Evening Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Fri.	13	Mars rises at 3-3 A.M.	5 46	6 15	9 30	9 54	
Sat.	14	Sun, Rahoel, invisible at Bombay.	5 45	6 16	10 17	10 39	
Sun.	15	2nd Sunday after Easter.	5 44	6 16	11 1	11 22	
Mon.	16	Mars in greatest Hel. Lat S at 7-45 A.M.	5 43	6 16	11 44	—	
Tues.	17	Jupiter rises at 0-4 A.M.	5 43	6 17	0 5	0 27	
Wed.	18	Day breaks at 5h. 4m. A.M.	5 42	6 17	0 49	1 11	
Thurs.	19	Length of Day 12h. 36m.	5 41	6 17	1 33	1 56	

11th April 1866, Time 9h. 0m. 29s. 3.

THE
"BOMBAY SATURDAY REVIEW"
IS
Published every Saturday afternoon at five o'clock.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Post Edition...Rs. 23 4 per Annum (in advance).
,, ,, 2 8 per Month.
Town Edition. ,, 20 0 per Annum (in advance).
,, ,, 2 0 per Month.

NOTICE.—The AMATEUR CONCERT to be given at the Town Hall by the Amateurs of the Cathedral Choir, assisted by other Ladies and Gentlemen, is unavoidably POSTPONED until SATURDAY next, the 14th instant.
The Tickets printed for WEDNESDAY will be available for SATURDAY.
Tickets to be had from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., or through Members of the Choir. Rs. 5, and Rs. 3 each. Concert to commence at a quarter to nine o'clock.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	April 1	KURRACHEE	April 6
ASSA	April 7	LAHORE	April 4
ALLAHABAD	April 6	LONDON	Mar. 19
AUSTRALIA	Feb. 24	MAURITIUS	Mar. 17
ALEXANDRIA	Mar. 13	MADRAS	April 7
BANGALORE	April 7	MALTA	Mar. 26
CALCUTTA	April 6	MEERUT	April 6
CAPE	Feb. 13	OOTACAMUND	April 5
CEYLON	Mar. 28	OUDH	April 4
COCHIN	Mar. 18	PENANG	Mar. 22
DELHI	April 7	PUNJAUB	April 4
FRANCE	Mar. 20	SUEZ	Mar. 29
HONGKONG	Mar. 15	SINGAPORE	Mar. 24

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, APRIL 13, 1866.

IT may seem like a paradox to say that the United States of America are no longer a republic ; but, except in name, it is nevertheless substantially true that that term will hardly convey a description of the existing constitution of the States, which has in fact become an elective monarchy. No potentate in Europe, except perhaps the Czar of Russia, has more extensive powers than those exercised by the American President, or is more fully irresponsible for the use made of them ; and this, not by any usurpation or fresh assumption of prerogative, but under the rules provided by the constitution and in strict conformity to the institutions of Washington himself, who, whatever he might have thought of this development of royalty in his centre of constitutional freedom, certainly provided for it by the powers which he assigned to the chief of the State. If we can imagine an English Prime Minister holding office without any possibility of dismissal for four years certain, without a sovereign to control him, without colleagues whom he need consult, and without any necessity of sitting in Parliament—we should have as strong an embodiment of despotism as is easily conceivable ; and yet such is exactly the constitutional position, and the actual one also, of the President of the United States. With the exception of the legislative function, which in practice forms here as everywhere but a small part of the machinery of Government, all the rest of the public business of the country is centred in his hands ; he commands the army and navy, collects and disburses the revenue, directs the foreign policy, appoints all the public functionaries, and exercises the whole of the executive ; and the very certainty of the termination of his period of office in four years time, sensibly increases his power while it lasts, by making it unnecessary to organize any measures of opposition to his policy since he will in any case so soon be deposed, and impracticable because there will not be time for such organisation to complete itself, so that the efforts of opponents are in fact limited of necessity to measures directed to secure the next election ; while his presidency lasts the President is to all intents and purposes uncontrolled and an emperor in everything but the name ; while in name only can the country he commands be considered a republic. As we said, it is in stricter accuracy an elective monarchy.

Perhaps it is only to somewhat superficial thinkers that this phenomenon will appear very unexpected or very unaccountable ; for, in truth, history in all ages is full of instances which make it almost appear as if the advance of democracy were antagonistic to republican institutions ; in fact, that the two principles are not only independent of one another, but in opposition and hostility, even if they are not actually incompatible. There have been republics in all ages of the world of which we have any record ; but we cannot recall one which had any long duration or any energetic life, which was not more or less oligarchical in its form—not to use the word in an unnecessarily invidious sense—or which was not overturned and replaced by monarchical institutions, directly it was invaded by the march of democratic power. Athens was in reality a close oligarchy ; for the settlers from foreign countries, who formed an immense proportion of the population of the State, were jealously excluded from any share in the administration of public affairs, and their descendants could by no means procure admission within the barrier with which the native born Athenians so proudly defended their rights. Carthage was a republican government which lasted probably some thousand years, and exercised enormous powers ; but it was essentially aristocratic, and, so far as [any record of its history now exist, there is not the slightest reason to suppose, and indeed there is every reason to conclude the contrary, that it ever witnessed the smallest approach to anything like democracy ; and its government in fact was always limited to a few great houses. Venice in modern times was the counterpart of Carthage of old ; and though its power was never so extensive, it was, on the other hand, of still longer duration, for it had a continued existence of nearly fifteen hundred years. Venice, we believe, is the most enduring republic on record, and certainly one of the most famous ; but it was notoriously oligarchical, or, if we please to call it, so aristocratic, in its constitution, and to the end of its existence all but the descendants of a few noble families were excluded from the offices of the State. All these were instances of republics which continued to the end to retain that form of government, and were never changed permanently into anything else ; but there is one other, and that the most famous republic in all history, which is a still more instructive example because it exhibits two phases of development, and shows in broad outline the action of democracy upon republican institutions. Rome was republic ; but she remained such only so long as the patrician party could contrive, either by direct exercise of power or by other and indirect means, to retain the administration of affairs in their own hands. With the gradual advance of the democratic party the republican forms began to totter to their fall, and the historical stage at last is filled only with great shadows of candidates for dictatorship ; until the last unflinching champion of the old constitution fell before the murderous proscriptions of the second triumvirate, and Rome became an hereditary monarchy on a democratic basis : and here again we have a counterpart in modern times. Innumerable have been the attempts since 1793 to establish a republican form of government in France, and on every single occasion they have been defeated by the direct action of the principle of democracy. The first government of the revolution was the "Constitution," over which the king nominally presided ; but it was swept away by the Girondists, whose tenure of power was a genuine republic, for it represented much of the intelligence of the country, and was wielded by men of education and philosophic refinement. A tempest of democratic fury swept this away in its turn, and a brief but terrible period of wild anarchy was succeeded by the accession of the house of Bonaparte. And the present generation has been a repetition of nearly the same occurrence in the same country —a republican system overturned summarily by the direct action of universal suffrage, and an almost unlimited despotism substituted in its place.

To return to America. It is here that the antagonism of the republican and democratic principles is seen exhibited, not in fact only but also in name. Now that the slavery question is swept aside, these are the two parties which will henceforth divide public opinion, the republicans adhering to the old institutions of Washington, while the democrats assert their independence of these and all other restrictions, and their full liberty to mould their institutions according to what appears to them to suit the requirements of the time. There is no doubt that the democratic party have gained a great advance by the events of the last five years, or that the effects of this advance, so far as it has gone, have been in the direction of an increase of monarchical power. A slight but significant circumstance may be mentioned. We believe the present President and his predecessor to be the only two of the famous line who have commonly been styled "His Excellency." Excellency will soon be an attribute of Governor Generals and Judges ; and the President will have no resource but to fall back upon the title of "Your Highness."

TELEGRAPHIC information informs us that the following is the result of the fourth monthly opium sale at Calcutta, which took place on the 9th inst. :—

Behar Opium.....	Rs. 1,544
Benares ,, ...	,, 1,512
Average	Rs. 1,528

THE *Lahore Chronicle* :—A letter from our correspondent dated Peshawur 2nd instant, states that a battle has been fought between the Russian army and that of the King of Bokhara. The Russians were defeated in a regular battle, and in several skirmishes, which took place during the month of February, were repulsed every time.

The army of the King of Bokhara amounts to about 2 and 300,000 men, who are preparing to attack the Russians a second time.

No particular news from Cabul.

Since the departure of Ameer Sheer Ali Khan from Kandahar, nothing more has been heard of him.

No particular news from Peshawur.

Another letter from Peshawur states that Sirdar Abdool Rahman Khan wishes to go to Julalabad, but that at present his camp is at the distance of one kos from Cabool. He is anxious to attack his opponent Sirdar Mahomed Azeem Khan.

The stipend given to Mohamed Shurreef Khan is one and a half lakh rupees, and that to Mohamed Usaleem Khan, and his other brothers, one lakh and twelve thousand rupees. They have nothing to do with the army. No particular news from the Ameer whether he marched out from Kusidhur or is still there.

The King of Bokhara has assembled a great force, and the preparation of war against the Russian army is going on with great activity.

THE *Friend of India* :—Our correspondent "T." sends good news to all Indian officers who can prove a grievance. Our private authority to whom he refers, an officer of high rank and reputation, writes that the Indian officers "will obtain almost all they are agitating for." On 6th March, three days after the last Mail left, Lord W. Hay was to ask Mr. Stansfeld what action the India Office would recommend, and the telegraph ought weeks ago to have flashed the answer. There is only one reason why the Indian officers should moderate their expectations. Colonel Norman is advising Earl de Grey. He is very able, he is quite as honest, and he thinks that the grievances have been exaggerated and multiplied unfairly.

THE same :—It is a cheering sign of the times when the Hindoos themselves petition Government to remove such barbarous usages as unrestrained polygamy. Still more marvellous is it when a Mussulman enters on the same path. Murdan Ali Khan of Lucknow has addressed Government on the subject of eunuchs, asking for a law "to suppress crimes resulting from their wicked race and to prevent them from unnatural offences." The vile court of Oudh, like that of Hyderabad now, supported a large class of *soi-disant* eunuchs for the most horrible purposes. The trade involved slavery and mutilation as well as more ordinary vice, and there is too good reason to believe that it still exists in our own provinces for the supply of Native States. This Mussulman writer says in his curious English—"Doubtless there must be a baki of eunuchs in India. Hundreds die every year whilst being made eunuchs. Eunuchs are in every place, and have a chief in large cities. Eunuchs are according to law and Hindoo shastras a sinful race. Some of them who were Hindoos from generations have turned Mahomedans now." This whole subject of hereditary prostitution, slavery and eunuch-making demands more attention from Government than it has yet received.

LATEST NEWS.

(*By Indian Telegraph.*)

(*Special for the Bombay Gazette.*)

MADRAS, 11TH APRIL.

Bank Bills 2s. 0¾d., downward tendency.

Credits 2s. 2d.

Madras Bank shares Rs. 80 premium, tending downwards.

Government Paper, 5½ per cent., 108, dull.
Do. do. 4½ per cent., 87.

Western Cotton Rs. 255 ; quotations nominal.

Freights to Liverpool 47s. 6d. to 50s.
Do. London 55s. ; weaker.

Shirtings 7 lb. 40 in. Rs. 8 12 ans. to Rs. 9 ; better feeling.

Yarn No. 40 fair seconds 21 ans. to 21½ ans. ; firm but quiet.

MADRAS, 11TH APRIL.

Govt. Securities. { Five and a half, 8 premium. / Fives 2 premium. / Fours 13½ discount.

Document Bills, 2s. 2¼d.
Dead Weight £1.
Light Freight £2 to £2 10s.
Cotton £2 5s.
Interest on Loans 11 per cent. Money Market more demand.
40 inch Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs., Rs. 8-12
No. 40 Mule Twist, good seconds, per bundle Rs. 6-8 to Rs. 6-12.

GALLE, 11th April.

Steamer *Combodge* sailed for Suez.
Steamer *Tiger*, from Suez, signalled.

GALLE, 12th April.

Steamer *Erymanthe* sailed for Calcutta.

MADRAS, 11th April.

Steamer *Punjaub* sailed for Bombay and Southern Ports.

POLITICAL LETTER.

(*From Our Own Correspondent.*)

LONDON, 19TH MARCH.

I was in the House of Commons on Monday last—this day week—when Mr. Gladstone introduced his Reform Bill, and will tell you something of the scene and the debate presently. First let me say that it is only a Franchise Bill, putting off all legislation on any other question to a future period, that it proposes a £7 occupying (*not* rating) franchise in all boroughs, a £14 occupying franchise in the counties,—a Savings' Bank Franchise for either county or borough, the qualification for which is to be the possession of £50 in the Savings' Bank *for two years past* ; and a Lodger's Franchise (which will, however, involve a distinct claim very nearly) the qualification for which is the inhabiting of apartments worth £10 a year, *unfurnished and without attendance*. The Government are, I think, weaker since this Bill was introduced ; not so much on account of its actual provisions as on account of the indefinite delay of so many measures involve a great speech. Reform Bill, which opens the prospect of protracted agitations. The most important of all the questions of Reform, —the redistribution of seats,—stands over at least till next year, though Mr. Gladstone bribed the House by a promise that, in the opinion of the Government, the *present* House of Commons, even if it passed the Franchise Bill, would not be quite competent to consider the redistribution Bill,—a suggestion received with loud laughter on all sides of the House. It would seem scarcely decent for the House to say first, that the constituencies are far too small, that the working class ought to be included in them ; and then, after voting this and making it law, to refuse to give them any power of choosing the Parliament which is to redistribute the seats. The prospect of a long agitation is also very unwelcome to the country in its present state. Mr. Gladstone held out a notion that there should be, besides a distribution of Seats Bill, a revision of the Boundaries of Boroughs Bill and a Corrupt Practices Bill ; and this not only for England and Wales, (to which alone the Franchise Bill applies), but separately for Scotland and Ireland.

The Tories in a large meeting at the Marquis of Salisbury's—Lord Derby being laid up with a slight attack of the gout,—last Friday decided to fight the Bill expressly on the issue that no bill can be satisfactory to the country which does not deal with the question of redistribution of seats *at the same time* with the question of reduction of the franchise. Now a great many honest Liberals will undoubtedly join in this demand,—not only because the prospect of indefinite delay and agitation is disgusting, but because it is in fact an essential part of the question of division of power between the middle and working class, how many seats you propose to assign to those boroughs in which the working class will have a preponderance. If you are going to increase very much the number of seats given to the large towns, then, unquestionably, the franchise ought to be so reduced as to secure the middle class, the capitalist class, a certain majority in many of those towns, while, if the seats taken away from disfranchised boroughs are to be given to the middle class boroughs where the working class are not likely to be in a majority, there will be no occasion, or less occasion, for any such modification of the franchise. But it is impossible to discuss adequately how low you ought to go in the social scale in admitting voters until you know what amount of Parliamentary influence the new constituencies are to have. The affect of going down to £7, as the Government propose, is at present quite different in such places as Totness and such places as Maldon, and so again quite different in places seemingly very much alike in external circumstances, Leeds and Manchester. Now before you can judge whether it is fair to go down to £7, it is necessary to know whether the places, to *gain* seats by the redistribution, will be places like Manchester and Preston with the working class in the majority, is places like Leeds and Bradford, with the middle class in the majority, or *counties* with the landed interest in the majority ; and whether the places to *loose* seats will be places like Maldon with a corrupt working class in the majority, or places like Totness with the landed interest in the majority. I myself think that a great many Liberals will unite with the Tories when the Reform Bill comes on for a second reading in April, and refuse to decide on the question of the franchise without coupling with it the question of the redistribution of seats. Logically the demand to take the two questions together, seems to me quite irresistible. Hence I feel but little doubt that the Government will either have to give way or be defeated.

The House of Commons, on the night of the introduction of the Bill, was certainly a scene of as eager expectation as I ever saw. It was crammed from side to side and floor to ceiling. A great part of the House of Peers was there,—all the Ministerial Peers,—strangers, who had employed ticket porters to keep their place since nine in the morning, crowded the gallery ; and the House itself was so full that a great crowd stood up near the door during Mr. Gladstone's speech. I got a place in the Reporters' gallery,—the only one where there was a *chance* for any man not a Peer,—and was turned out as usual while prayers were said. Peeping through the glass door, one could see Mr. Lowe's shining head (his hair is as white as snow, not from age but as one of the peculiarities of an Albino) tossing about during the supplication with a restlessness that suggested that he was rather meditating on inflicting tantalising wounds than asking divine aid for the approaching deliberation ; and there, too, was Mr. John Stuart Mill's bald head perfectly still but probably concealing thoughts not much more consistent with the act than Mr. Lowe's. Mr. Bright, too, was visible through the glass door with strong stern lion-like features prepared to grudge every concession to a Conservative spirit, and many other heads, less striking at first notice, all eager for the explanation of the intentions of Government. The Speaker of the House himself was ill,—having injudiciously plastered up a bad place on his leg with diaculum plaster and so increased the inflammation,—and his post was occupied therefore by Mr. Dodson, the Chairman of Committees and Deputy Speaker. When we were readmitted after prayers, the Peers' gallery opposite began to fill, and also the seats below the galleries, to which Peers also have access. The Roman Catholic Archbishop Manning had somehow got an admission and sat there patiently throughout the debate. George, Duke of Cambridge, listened eagerly to the statement. Lord Russell, close to him, looked on wistfully, and with that curious expression of dry chuckle on his face that makes him look at once sly and dangerous. Earl Granville, in the strongest attitudes such as a schoolboy luxuriates in out of school hours, watched the springing of the mine, now running the fingers of both hands through his hair, now laying his head familiarly upon his arm. Mr. Gladstone crept in behind the Speaker's chair, and was received with a short shout of applause. A few details of ordinary business was gone through, one member, for instance, declaring his views on a railway question with immense emphasis and *nonchalance*, and then a little before five Mr. Gladstone got up to request that the paragraphs of the Queen's speech, referring to the franchise in cities and boroughs, might be read. This had been done he began as usual with a regret that the treatment of so difficult a question should have fallen into "such unworthy hands." This is not exactly affectation in Mr. Gladstone, but rather a part of the theological humility which Ministers of the Gospel so often adopt,—a sort of stereotyped truism which he cannot dispense with. The Tories have begun to call him by an appropriate nickname in consequence. One of them said suddenly the other day, to the great astonishment of his hearer, "Uriah Heap as

We learn from the Mauritius papers that the following vessels have been spoken—Ship *Mallah* on 4th February, lat. 30·55 S., long. 19·33 W., signalled the ship *Rinaldo* from London to Bombay 57 days out. On 24th February, lat. 41·41 S., long. 30·5 E., signalled the French ship *Prefet de Meaduge*, from Havre to Bombay, 70 days out. On 28th idem, lat. 39·5 S., long. 41 E. signalled French barque *Limousin*, from Cardiff to Bombay, 85 days out.

PROGRAMME of music to be played by the Band of H M.'s 4th (King's Own) Royal Regiment, at the Esplanade, this evening :—

Overture.....	"Jagd" ..... Mehul.
Quardrille	"Orphee aux Enfers," ..... Strauss.
Selection.....	"Lily of Killarney," ..... Benedict.
Polka	"Christmas," ..... Hampel.
Waltz	"Mabel," ..... Godfrey.
Galop	"Helter Skelter," ..... Cassidy.

ON Wednesday, Dr. Hewlett held an inquest at the Jamsetjee Hospital on the body of a native woman named Suckoo, who died there the previous day. It appeared that on the 14th March, while the deceased was working in a quarry at Bassein, a quantity of earth fell upon her and broke her left ankle joint, and severely lacerated the flesh. She was conveyed to the Jamsetjee Hospital, where it was found necessary to amputate the foot; but as the deceased refused to have the operation performed, her health became so much impaired that she died from exhaustion. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

YESTERDAY MR. C. HALLUMS, Superintendent of Police, was charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with assaulting Nusserwanjee Heerjee with intent to provoke a breach of the peace. Mr. Anstey appeared for the prosecution. The evidence of the witness for the prosecution was taken, but the defence is postponed until Tuesday next. Mr. Anstey, before leaving the Court, said he hoped Mr. Hallums had some friend who would advise him in this matter, and one was sure he could not recommend a better person than the respected Commissioner of Police. He (Mr. Anstey) had been instructed that the prosecutor only desired an apology for the sake of his character, and further proceedings would be stopped. He trusted that Mr. Hallums would see the benefit of such a course. Mr. Hallums stepped forward and voluntarily explained his innocence, saying that he had a European witness to prove the truth of his assertions. His Worship said if he was innocent, it was his duty to endeavour to obtain an honourable acquittal from the Court.

Major Henderson was present during the whole of the proceedings.

THE following passengers will proceed to-morrow by the P. & O. Co.'s S. S. *Baroda*, Captain Haselwood, to Aden and Suez :—

For Suez.

Mr. Wormald.	Mr. Hamlin.
„ M. Doria.	„ Englehard.
„ Gresticker.	„ Jardine.
„ and Mrs. O.E. Edwards.	„ W. Watt.

For Marseilles.

Mr. C. P. Anderson.	Dr. Niven.
Mrs. Vix.	„ R. J. Pringle.
Mr. C. F. Kelly.	Mr. and Mrs. Watson.
„ A. B. Wynne.	Mr. Blommuertier.
„ R. Pennell.	„ David Reid.
Smale.	„ Hodgson.
Captain W. C. Barker.	„ Pragen Bhimjee, and
Rev. & Mrs. L. P. Poynder.	2 friends.
Mr. John Caton.	
Captain Blenkinsop.	

For Southampton.

Mrs. Coghlan & 2 children.	Mrs. Morton.
Lieut. and Mrs. A. F. Curtis, and 3 children.	A lady and 2 children.
Mr. A. Brander.	Lieut. Stevenson.
Rev. and Mrs. A. T. Onslow.	Mr. and Mrs. Walton.
Lieut. Wilkins.	Mr. R. Hall.
Mr. R. S. Olrej	Mr. and Mrs. J. Henderson and 4 children.
Mr. F. Perry.	Mr. Aitkin.
Lieut. Caldecott.	Mr. Harrison.
Captain and Mrs. Smith.	Mr. A. Lofts.
Major and Mrs. Macfarlane and child.	Dr. and Mrs. Gamble.
Mr. Robertson & 2 children.	Assist. Surgeon Griffin.
	Mr. P. W. Hockin.
	Mr. J. Hunter.

THE Mortuary Return are this week almost identical with the corresponding week of the last decade, being 455 against 455. Four deaths only from cholera are recorded.

EUROPEANS :		PARSEES :	
Cholera.....	0	Small-pox	6
Small-pox	1	Measles	1
Measles.....	0	Fever	5
Fever	1	Other diseases..	9
Other diseases..	9	JEWS :	
Accident	0	Fever	1
INDO-EUROPEANS :		Other diseases..	0
Fever	1	NATIVE CHRISTIANS :	
Accident	0	Cholera	0
HINDOOS :		Measles	0
Cholera.....	3	Small-pox	2
Small-pox	40	Fever	7
Measles	24	Other diseases..	6
Fever	184	Accident	0
Other diseases.....	45	NEGRO-AFRICANS :	
Accident	2	Small-pox	0
Unknown cause	1	Accident	0
MUSSULMANS :		Other diseases..	0
Cholera.....	1	CHINESE :	
Small-pox	20	Fever	1
Measles	2	Other diseases..	0
Fever	17	UNKNOWN AGES :	
Other diseases.....	17	Accident	0
Accident	3	Unknown causes..	0

SUMMARY OF CHIEF DISEASES.

	Deaths.	Mean.		Deaths.	Mean.
Cholera	4	60	Sexual and Child bearing	4	2
Small-pox	44	44			
Measles	27	25	Tegumentary.....	2	2
Fever	265	217	Cachexy	23	23
Nervous system.....	12	12	Leprosy	1	1
Vascular system.....	1	9	Dropsy	2	2
Respiratory	17	20	Accident.....	5	5
Alimentary	24	40	Unknown cause ...	1	1

RISE IN PRICES OF FOOD, &c., IN BOMBAY.—We yesterday remarked that a communication had been made by the Government of Bombay to the Bengal Government, regarding the rise in the price of food, in the latter Presidency. We now find that the Chief Secretary to its Government had been directed to forward, for the information of the Government of Bengal, two tabular statements, the first showing the monthly average price in the Surat bazaar of different articles of food for thirty years from 1835-36 to 1864-65; and the second, showing the actual expenditure on necessaries of life incurred by the Brahmin caste inviting a salary of Rs. 20 per mensem, with a wife and two children in the year 1843-44, and the effect upon his income of the increase in prices in 20 years. His Excellency the Governor, in forwarding the tables, considers that these tables had been drawn up by Mr. W. E. Pedder, with characteristic care and attention.

In the communication, it is observed, that Surat is, as regard prices, a fair average specimen of an outstation on the Bombay coast, with a port and railway. In connection with this subject a statement was given of the total number of resignations from Government service for private employ, for the five years ending with 1864.* In 1860, there were 158 resignations; in 1861, 154; in 1862, 140; in 1863, 213; in 1864, 324.

The first table accompanying the communication from the Bombay Government, it is unnecessary to say any thing; but, of the second, it is sufficient to say that the annual expenditure of the clerk in 1843-44 was within the amount of his salary by Rs. 95-7, while in 1864-65 it exceeded it by no less a sum than Rs. 97-14-3. After looking at the figures, we cease to wonder at the many representations the Government service in favour of private employ. —*Bengal Hurkaru, April 6.*

LAUNCH OF THE P. AND O. CO.'S STEAMER "SURAT."—The Peninsular and Oriental Company's new screw steamer *Surat* was successfully launched from Messrs. Day and Co.'s shipbuilding yard at Southampton on Saturday (7th March). She is the largest steamer ever built for the Company, and is intended to run between Bombay and China, and for the Suez line long, 41 feet wide, 33 feet deep, and her tonnage 2,666. She is built of iron, with steel plates to form her top sides, and her spar and main decks are of teak. She will accommodate 200 passengers, and her tonnage will be 3,400 tons. Her engines will be 500 horse-power. Her cylinders are 89 inches in diameter, with 3½ feet stroke, and her surface condensers are fitted with 10 miles of copper tubes. She has iron masts, a four-bladed propeller, and room for 800 tons of coal.—*Overland Mail, March 19.*

SHIP BURNT AT SEA.—The barque *Maggie Atkinson*, of Shields, from Taticorin, with a cargo of cotton valued at 50,000£., caught fire on February 13, in lat. 25 N. long. 39 W., and was totally burnt in four hours. The crew, 16 in number, escaped in their long-boat with only four pumpkins, a small pig, weighing about 14 pounds, a bottle of curry, and four buckets of water. For five days they subsisted on the pig's blood, entrails mixed with curry, and half a gill of water only was allowed to each per day, when they were picked up by the *Manfred* from Foochow. The mate and three of the sailors of the *Maggie Atkinson* were subsequently removed to the Hamburg barque *Gustav Adolf*, and were landed at Plymouth on the 16th inst.—*Id.*

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on the 12th inst., Colonel Playfair, our consul at Zanzibar, read an account which he had received of the barbarous murder of the African traveller, Baron Charles von der Decken (the fact of which has already been published in some of the papers), by the Wahadimi chiefs, on the river Juba. The baron's steamer was wrecked a few miles above the town on the 26th of September, and on the 27th he returned in a boat to the scene of the wreck. On the 30th, Lieutenant von Schicch in command of the camp formed near the wreck. On the 1st of October, the camp having been attacked by an armed band of Somali from Berdera, and two Europeans having been killed, Lieutenant von Schicch, with the remainder of the party, abandoned the wreck in a boat on his way to Zanzibar for assistance for the baron, whom he believed to be in danger at Berdera. In the meantime the baron's boat was stolen and, after trying in vain with his companion on the 30th of September to find his way back to the wreck, he was forced to return to the town on the last of October. Link and a native negro were sent to continue the search. Here treachery was used to remove the baron's negro attendants and their firearms while he was absent at a pretended conference, and on his return a number of men rushed upon him, bound his arms and led him away to the banks of the river, where he was killed, and his body cast into the stream. Dr. Link returned from his visit to the mainland on the following day, and met with a like fate. The baron's negro attendants were allowed to return in safty to Brava, where an English man-of-war was waiting to render what service it was able. Consul Playfair believed that it was vain to expect any reparation for the cruel deed that had been committed, no doubt with the connivance of the Sultan of Berdera, as these powerful interior chiefs were wholly beyond reach of the strong arm of Europeans.

—Another paper was read at the same meeting by Colonel Rigby, "On Englishmen in captivity in Somali Land," in which were mentioned several circumstances that had come to light during the previous week, and which rendered it quite certain that the wrecked crew of the *St. Abbs*, East Indiaman, including sons of English gentlemen, were detained in captivity in the interior of the country. Colonel Rigby and the President (Sir R. Murchison) expressed strong hopes that her Majesty's Government would now take measures to have these captives restored to their friends, which might be done by despatching trustworthy natives into the Somali country from Aden.—*Id.*

INDIAN ARCHITECTURE.—The Government of Bombay (says the *Athenæum*) has at various times taken steps towards portraying and presenting to the public portions of the magnificent architecture with which the presidency abounds. About ten years ago, Captain (now Lieut.-Col.) Biggs and Dr. Pigou were employed to take photographs at Beejapoor, and in Dharwar and Mysore; subsequently a series of plans and drawings of Beejapoor were prepared under the superintendence of Capt. Hart, and published by the Government, under the editorship of Mr. J. Fergusson; more recently, Lieut.-Col. Biggs took for the same authority many photographs of Ahmedabad. In May last the undermentioned gentlemen were requested by Sir B. Frere to form themselves into a committee for publishing the materials collected, as above described, and others known to be procurable, in the form of a comprehensive series of volumes on the architectural antiquities of Western India :—Messrs. W. E. Frere, A. K. Forbes, H. Newton, W. R. Cassels, T. C. Hayliar, W. Wordsworth, E. I. Howard, R. J. Jejeebhoy, P. Hemabhai, J. Sunkersett, B. Dajee, and J. Trubshawe, Esqrs., Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Sir Bartle Frere, and the Rev. Dr. Wilson. For the honour of their country, and the greater diffusion of knowledge respecting it, certain native gentlemen agreed to take each a single volume of the publication under their patronage and contribute 1,000l. towards its publication. By this means only would it be possible to produce the work at a price which would put it within the reach of students in general. The materials for three volumes of the series arrived in England last year, and are now being prepared for publication by Mr. John Murray, under the supervision and editorship of Mr. T. C. Hope, of the Bombay Civil Service, who, in 1864, edited a volume of photographs of Delhi, Agra, and Rajpootana, taken by Capt. Impey. Two of these volumes are under the patronage of Premchund Roychund, a native millionaire, who, during the last three years, has given about 200,000l. towards charitable and public objects. The third volume depends upon Kursondas Mathowdas. Both gentlemen are distinguished members of the Hindoo community of Bombay, which thus appears to be no less public-spirited than that of the Parsees. The three volumes are as follows : 1. Ahmedabad, the capital of Guzerat ; this will comprise one hundred and twenty photographs, eight inches by five inches, taken by Lieut.-Col. Biggs, Royal Artillery, with an historical and descriptive sketch by Mr. T. C. Hope, and an architectural essay by Mr. J. Fergusson ; in addition to the photographs there will be two maps and about twenty woodcuts of plans, elevations and views. 2. Dharwar and Mysore ; this will contain about eighty photographs, fifteen inches by twelve inches, taken by the late Dr. Pigou and Lieut.-Col. Biggs. 3. Beejapoor ; this will contain about eighty photographs, fifteen inches by twelve inches, taken partly on the spot by Lieut.-Col. Biggs and the late Major Loch, and partly from architectural drawings by Capt. Hart. Both the above volumes will contain historical sketches by Col. Meadows Taylor, and architectural essays by Mr. J. Fergusson, illustrated by maps and woodcuts.—*Id.*

WE believe it may be considered as finally settled that the Indian rifles will all be provided from the regiments on home service this year, and that the following battalions will embark about July or August next :—2nd battalion 1st Royals, 1st battalion 2nd Queen's, 1st battalion 3rd Buffs, 1st battalion 5th Fusiliers, and the 37th Regiment.—*Army and Navy Gazette.*

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 1st April 1866.

OPEN 702½ MILES.

Coaching	Rs.	73,528 14 6
Merchandize...	„	369,094 15 6
Electric Telegraph	„	867 2 0
Earth &c. Trains	„	11,299 5 0
Total Rs...		453,751 0 0

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Return of Traffic for the Week ending 7th April, 1866.

OPEN 306 MILES.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Coaching	55,583	12	0
Merchandize	71,049	9	0
Total...	126,633	5	9
Corresponding Week in March, 1865, open 306 miles.			
Coaching	51,691	9	11
Merchandize	11,415	3	6
Total...	63,034	13	5
Increase ..	58,598	8	4

THE MILITARY COLONY AT CHALLISGAUM.

PAPERS were yesterday placed at the disposal of the press, consisting of a letter from the Revenue Commissioner N. D., dated 3rd August 1865, forwarding, for the information of Government, a report by Lieutenant Birdwood, Assistant Magistrate, Khandeish, on the subject of the military colony at Challisgaum, for the year 1864-65, together with the letter from the Collector of Khandeish submitting it. Also memorandum from the Revenue Commissioner N. D., dated 12th October 1865, embodying, in reply to a reference, a communication from the Collector of Khandeish, containing suggestions relative to the future remuneration of the pensioners at Challisgaum, and the pay of Lieutenant Birdwood as Railway Magistrate, and of his establishment.

RESOLUTION.—His Excellency the Governor in Council considers the colony established in this report to be very satisfactory. Land to the extent of 926 acres has been taken up, and there is an increase over the preceding years to the extent of 13 per cent. on the total cultivated area. The average area of holdings and the quantity of agricultural stock possessed by individual colonists should, as suggested by Mr. Rogers, be exhibited in future returns. Government concur with the Revenue Commissioner in his observations regarding the system of "Batai" cultivation and its extension, under certain circumstances and precautions, to some of the sons and relatives of the pensioners.

The questions regarding the salary of the Superintendent, the erection of a bungalow at Challisgaum, and the establishment for the police should be referred for the latter with the joint office of Superintendent and Railway Magistrate, are under consideration in the judicial department. The precise amount of remuneration to be given to the pensioned apothecary attending to the medical wants of the colony should be specified, and steps will then be taken to have this charge duly sanctioned.

IRREGULARITY ON THE PART OF A MAGISTRATE.

YESTERDAY at the Criminal Sessions, George Anderson and William Spence, two European prisoners, were brought before Mr. Justice Westropp in obedience to a writ of *habeas corpus* issued to Constable Mills, who had them confined in his custody since the 17th March last.

Mr. Justice Westropp, in ordering the discharge of the prisoners, remarked that they had been sent up to Bombay from Baroda without any warrant or written order from any magistrate to any jailer in Bombay to authorise their detention here. Certain depositions, which appeared to have been taken before Major Hoit, as a Railway Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, were sent down with the prisoners, but no charge whatever accompanied the depositions. Major Holt, who signed as a Justice of the Peace, seemed to have had preferred before him no accusation against the men, but this Court had no charge before it of any kind against them. Major Holt was bound by Act 13 of 1865 to have framed a charge and sent it up to the Clerk of the Crown, and although Act 13 of 1865 gave the Clerk of the Crown power to amend any charge framed by the magistrate, that Act gives him no power to originate charges ; and the consequence of the omission of the magistrate to frame a charge against the prisoners was, that they were improperly detained in custody at Bombay. A more irregular proceeding His Lordship could not conceive. The magistrate should have prepared warrants of commitment and directed them to the jailer at Bombay ; but not a scrap of paper, said His Lordship, accompanied the depositions, and the prisoners had been detained here without a warrant. It seemed they were delivered by Major Henderson into the custody of Constable Mills some days ago, and they were detained in custody. On these circumstances coming to His Lordship's knowledge, he had directed writ of *habeas corpus* to issue to Constable Mills, who had now brought up the prisoners into Court and made a return to the writ, on which he stated that they were in his custody on the 17th and 18th March, since which date he had detained them in the Oomercarry chowkey, pending their trial. His Lordship repeated that not a scrap of paper containing a charge had been sent by this Justice of the Peace, no warrant of commitment to jailer, and the consequence was that, these men had been illegally detained. In now ordering them their discharge, His Lordship wished them that, but for the negligence of duty on the part of this Justice of the Peace, they might not have been restored to liberty, and that their escape was a piece of good luck which they had better turn to their advantage for the future. It appeared further that the proper proceedings had not been adopted against the prisoners. They were charged with having stolen a gun in the camp at Baroda ; and the permission of Government under Act L. of 1849, to have been obtained as to the offence which they were to be tried. The Court had applied for information in this matter to the Judicial Secretary to Government, as to whether a report had been made to Government. There appeared to have been some report made, and permission to be sent down again in neglect of duty on the part of the Justice of the Peace in not informing this Court of that fact, and leaving it to be discovered by enquiries made here by the Clerk of the Crown. The result was that there was a failure of justice in the case.

The prisoners were then discharged.

MEETING OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

A MEETING of the Legislative Council was held on Wednesday in the Durbar Room of the Town Hall. His Excellency the Governor presiding. There were present :—The Hon'ble B. H. Ellis, the Hon'ble C. J. Erskine, the Hon'ble the Advocate General, the Hon'ble J. S. White, the Hon'ble G. Foggo, the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon'ble Shreenivas Raojee Saheb Punt Pratinidhi, the Hon'ble Mungaldass Nuthoobhoy, the Hon'ble A. J. Hunter.

The Hon'ble the Advocate General (Mr. Bayley) and the Hon'ble Shreenivas Raojee Rao Saheb Punt Pratinidhi took the usual affirmation of office and declaration of allegiance on assuming their seats as members of the Council.

The following papers were presented to the Council :—report of the Select Committee on the Port Dues Bill ; report of the Select Committee on the Poisons Bill; report of the Select Committee on the Hindoo Heirs Bill ; report of the Select Committee on the General Clauses Bill ; letter from the Government of India conveying the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy to the Gambling Bill ; letter from the Government of India conveying the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy to the Court of Petty Sessions Bill.

THE POISONS BILL.

The Committee appointed to report upon the "Bill to regulate and restrict the sale of Poisons in the Bombay Presidency" reported as follows :—

The Committee have amended the Bill in two important respects ; first, by reducing the number of poisons in Schedule A. and secondly, by providing for the issue of two classes of license, an ordinary and a special license. The Schedule to the Bill, as it originally stood, included eighteen vegetable poisons and fourteen mineral poisons. The Committee found, on enquiry, that some of the substances so included are not poisonous, and that others of them, though of a deleterious character, are seldom or never used for criminal purposes, whilst on the other hand, they are largely employed for legitimate objects in connection with either trade or the arts or agriculture. The Committee are of opinion that to attempt to impose restrictions upon the sale of drugs of the latter description, would result in little else than the wholesale evasion of the Act, and that if, contrary to expectation, the restrictions proved effectual, they would interfere most seriously and unnecessarily with the convenience of the public and the freedom of trade. The Committee have accordingly abridged Schedule A. by reducing the number of vegetable poisons to seven, and of mineral poisons to six. The reasons which have led the Committee to introduce into the Bill two classes of licenses are these. The main restrictions imposed on the sale of poisons by the Bill consist in requiring the vendor to enter full particulars of the sale in a book to be signed by the purchaser, and by enjoining the vendor against selling poisons to any person unless known to the vendor, or in the presence of some person known both to the vendor and purchaser (see Sections XIII. and XIV. of the amended Bill). To comply with these provisions the purchaser must of course be present at every sale. The Committee in the course of their enquiries became aware that some large European firms of great respectability transacted a large business by executing written orders for the poisons mentioned in the Schedule, that those orders were issued for the supply of Dispensaries and the establishments of Railway Companies, contractors, and planters, and were often forwarded from very distant places, and that much loss and inconvenience, and, sometimes, positive mischief would ensue if the Act was so framed as to prohibit the execution of such orders. The Committee, having given the matter their best consideration, have come to the conclusion that the Bill ought not, except in the limited way proposed below, to interfere with the execution of written orders by respectable firms. At the same time, to guard, as far as can safely be done, against the abuse to which such a system is liable, the Committee propose that the privilege of executing such orders shall be confined to those who hold a special license, for which a fee of fifty rupees shall be paid, that the order shall be received in the ordinary course of business, and the signature of the party who signs it shall be known to the vendor, and that particulars of the sale shall be entered in a book by the vendor, and lastly, in order that the privilege may not be allowed to improper persons, the Committee propose that the granting of a special license shall not be left, as of course, but shall be purely discretionary with the Commissioner and Collector. The sections of the amended Bill in which the provisions regarding special licenses are contained are the 5th, 9th, 11th and 15th. The Committee find that Section XI. of the Bill, which provided that arsenic should be coloured with soot or indigo, and which was copied *verbatim* from the English Arsenic Act, is inapplicable in one important respect to this Presidency ; for arsenic is invariably sold in the bazaar in a solid state or in crystals, whilst in England it is ground before it is offered to the purchaser. The Committee have accordingly amended this section by limiting it to the case of arsenic in a powdered or ground or pounded state. The Committee have added a clause providing for the destination of the fees and penalties to be levied under the Act (Section X. of the amended Bill.) The Committee have made other amendments in the Bill to which they do not consider a specific reference necessary ; and they recommend that the Bill as amended be read a second time.

On the motion of Mr. Rustomjee, who had charge of the measure, the Bill was read a second time.

The Council then proceeded to consider the sections in detail, and a lengthy discussion followed on several unimportant points. In considering section 5.

The Advocate General remarked, that it appeared to him that the constitution of the Select Committee gave an entirely discretionary power to the Commissioner or Collector as to giving licenses, but that it was doubtful whether that discretion was indicated by the section in sufficiently clear language. The section did not appear to give him absolute power to reject an application for a license.

Mr. White said it was intended that the Magistrate should have a discretionary power as to whether he should grant special licenses ; but as to ordinary licenses it was intended that they should be granted as a matter of course.

Mr. Ellis pointed out that to carry out that object it would be necessary to omit the words "an ordinary one" in the concluding part of the section, which was as follows :—"No person shall sell poisons to any one who, in the opinion of the Commissioner or Collector, as the case may be, to determine whether he will grant an ordinary or a special license to the party applying for the same."

Mr. White concurred in the propriety of that alteration.

The words were accordingly omitted.

Some discussion took place on section 16, which was :—"No person shall sell poisons to any person other than a person of full age;" and ultimately it was agreed to alter it as follows :—"No person shall sell poisons to any one who, the seller in good faith believes, is below the age of eighteen years."

In considering the schedule,

Mr. Mungaldass asked on what principle the list of poisons appended to the Bill, and to which the measure was to apply, had been drawn up. There was a number of poisonous articles which he thought ought to be ever used for the purposes of suicide or murder, while there were other deadly poisons—such as antimony and a number of acids—which were omitted from the list.

Mr. White pointed out the impediment to ordinary business which would be occasioned by increasing the number of poisons to which the Bill should refer, and stated that another reason which weighed with the Committee against adding to the list was the object to make the measure ineffective, for the imposition of unnecessary restrictions upon those who would come under the operation of the Act, would lead simply to a wholesale evasion of its provisions.

Mr. Mungaldass explained that he did not wish to increase the list ; he rather wished to decrease it. He thought that as such poisons as those he had named had not been included, there were others of which they never heard in connection with poisoning, which might also be omitted.

Mr. Erskine said the Committee had been led to believe that it would be unsafe to reduce the list any further.

Mr. Mungaldass afterwards withdrew his objection.

The Bill was ultimately read a third time and passed.

SIND COURTS BILL.

The Committee appointed to consider the Bill to declare the constitution of courts of civil and criminal judicature established in Sind, reported as follows :—

The Committee have had under consideration a letter from the Commissioner in Sind, in which he states his objections to the proposal of the first Select Committee to deprive the Judicial Assistant to the Commissioner in Sind of his judicial functions. Mr. Mansfield thinks that until a Judicial Commissioner is appointed the present system should be continued. Under the present system the Commissioner refers civil and criminal appeals to his Judicial Assistant, whose decisions do not take effect until they are confirmed by the Commissioner. The Commissioner, on the other hand, with whom rests the power of confirmation and reversal, does not himself hear cases. Obviously the person who hears a case ought to be responsible for the final order. The first Select Committee to whom the Bill was referred proposed, therefore, that the Commissioner should himself exercise the powers of a Sudder Court. But this arrangement, it has been urged and with reason, is open to serious objections. The greater portion of the time of the Commissioner is occupied with important administrative duties, and he cannot (Mr. Mansfield thinks) be properly charged in addition with the miscellaneous duties of a Court. The Committee recognize the force of these objections, and consider that the real remedy is to be found in the entire separation of judicial from administrative functions in the person of the Commissioner. It appears to the Committee that the Sudder Court should be presided over by an officer whose orders should be final, and who should at the same time be able to devote the best part of his time to purely judicial duties. The Judicial Commissioner be appointed in Sind, he would naturally be the Judge of the Sudder Court. The Committee have modified the 1st section of the Bill so as to provide for such an arrangement. The Committee propose to omit those sections of the Bill which relate to Courts of Revenue. The extension of the Bombay Survey Act has resulted in the introduction into Sind of Regulation VII. of 1857, from the date of that extension. Chapter VIII. of that Regulation (under which officers of Revenue formerly exercised jurisdiction), has been repealed by the Revenue Courts Act, which, however, contains a provision for its extension to Sind by order of the Government, to place other than those to which it immediately applies. The Committee therefore recommend that the Revenue Courts Act be now extended to Sind. The Committee propose also to omit Section XVII. of the proposed Bill, as all boundary disputes will now be settled in Sind in accordance with the provisions of the Bombay Survey and Settlement Act of 1865, which has been already extended to that Province. The Committee have revised most of the remaining sections as now in the Report.

The Bill as amended was read a third time and passed.

THE PORT DUES BILL.

The report of the Select Committee upon the Bill to consolidate and amend the laws relating to the levy of Port Dues in certain Ports of the Bombay Presidency was as follows :—

The Select Committee appointed to report on the Port Dues Bill have the honour to report that they have devised that the most important alteration that they have made is in the Schedules. In these Schedules it is proposed to enumerate the ports which are to form the northern and southern groups of ports of the Bombay Presidency. The port of Bombay is not included in either group, the port dues leviable in the port of Bombay being regulated by an Act (No. XXXI. of 1857) which is not affected by the present Bill. Some of the ports, however, of both the northern and southern groups, as charged in the original Bill, are in the immediate neighbourhood of the port of Bombay, and vessels are constantly crossing Bombay harbour. It is a serious hardship for these vessels to have to pay port-dues twice every trip, once to the port of Bombay, and again to the port of call, a fee which, though on the opposite shore of the harbour, are beyond the limits of the port of Bombay. Relief can be afforded by extending the limits of the port of Bombay, and the Committee are strongly of opinion that a recommendation should be made to the Government to extend these limits, the Government having the power to do so, (with the sanction of the Government of India), under Section 5 of Act XXII. of 1855. To enable this improvement to be carried out, it will be necessary to exclude from the Schedules those ports which ought to be included in the port of Bombay, and the Committee have accordingly with this object excluded the ports named below. They have also transferred the port of Thull to Schedule B. If the proposed arrangement is adopted the Dantewra river will be the southernmost port of the northern group, and Thull the northernmost port of the southern group. The 5th, 9th, and 10th sections of the Bill as introduced are unnecessary, and the Committee have therefore expunged these sections. The Committee have added a proviso to section VIII. to enable the Commissioner of Customs to invest the balance that may be remaining at any time to the credit of a Port Fund, after payment of all expenses authorized by section VIII. in such manner as the Governor in Council may direct. The Committee have made slight alterations in other sections. A copy of the amended Bill is annexed to this report, and the Committee recommend that the Bill as amended be passed.

From Schedule A.	27. Tannah River.
22. Bassein River.	28. Karinja River.
23. Ootun.	29. Panwell River.
24. Mannoree.	From Schedule B.
25. Versovah.	2. Mandwa.
26. Bandora.	

The Bill was read a second time and then considered in detail. An alteration was made in the 2nd section, showing that the ports of the Province of Sind were excluded from the operation of the measure.

The schedule was reserved for consideration at next meeting, to enable the Committee to make enquiries for the purpose of ascertaining the points at which it would be most expedient to fix the northern and southern limits of the Port of Bombay.

THE HINDOO HEIRS BILL.

The Select Committee appointed to report on the Bill "to limit the liability of a Son, Grandson, or other Heir of a deceased Hindoo for the Debts of his Ancestor, and the liability of the second Husband of a Hindoo Widow for the debts of her deceased Husband," reported as follows :—

The Bill as originally introduced was framed with a view to restrict the liability of a person who, either in his representative capacity or by virtue of his relationship, was sued for the debts of a deceased Hindoo, and was not intended to affect the liability of a person for any debts which were family debts, and for which the party was sued in his capacity of surviving member of a Hindoo undivided family. But the attention of the Committee has been drawn to the great hardship which persons are exposed to, who are sued in the latter capacity for a family debt, and who were either unborn or very young at the time when the debt was contracted. The Committee were also referred to the terms of the 68th section of the amended Bombay Insolvent Bill, which contained a provision on the subject, and which met with the unanimous approval of the Select Committee who considered that Bill. The proviso in the 68th section of the Insolvent Bill, in effect, limited the liability of a member of an undivided Hindoo family in respect of debts and transactions, which had taken place and been entered into before attaining the age of 21 years, by making him responsible only to the amount of assets which he had received. The Committee have accordingly introduced into the present Bill a clause following a similar object with the proviso contained in the 68th section in the Insolvent Bill, but they think it desirable that the clause should not have a retrospective effect, but should be confined to such family debts as are contracted after the Act comes into operation, and upon that principle they have framed the new section which forms the 5th section of the present Bill. The Committee have amended the title of the Bill, and have made some minor amendments in the body of the Bill, which they consider it unnecessary to specify more particularly, and they recommend that the Bill as amended be passed.

On the motion of Mr. White the Bill was read a second time.

THE BILL TO SHORTEN THE LANGUAGE OF ACTS OF COUNCIL.

The Committee appointed to consider the "Bill to shorten the language used in Acts of the Governor of Bombay in Council and to make certain provisions regarding thereto," reported that they had made a number of minor alterations in it, and recommended that it should be passed as amended.

The Bill was read a second time.

A BILL TO AMEND THE LAW RELATING TO CERTAIN OFFENCES AGAINST THE RAILWAY ACT.

On the motion of Mr. Erskine, the standing orders were suspended to facilitate the progress of a Bill which that hon. gentleman introduced for the purpose of "amending the law relating to certain declarations of office in the Bombay Presidency." The statement of objects and reasons attached to the Bill was as follows :—

The object of this Bill is to simplify the law on the subject of declarations of office made by Judicial Officers in places beyond the local limits of the High Court's ordinary original jurisdiction. The existing law is not uniform in its application, and in some cases a strict adherence to its provisions is attended with great inconvenience. The Bill proposes to substitute one declaration for the several differing declarations now required to be made by Judicial Officers, and provides that such declaration shall be made and signed in the place where the declarant is to discharge the duties of his office. Under the proposed law it will not be necessary for him, as is now the case, to return to a station before some Court, or before some Officer commissioned by Government to receive the declaration ; and by this arrangement a Judicial Officer will be enabled to enter on the discharge of his duties immediately on joining his appointments, and so the delay will be avoided which now sometimes occurs before a Judicial Officer can make the prescribed declaration before another properly qualified officer. The Bill does not affect the Judges of the High Court of Judicature, who are not required by law to make declarations of office. The Bill proposes to indemnify all Judicial Officers who may at any time have entered on the discharge of their functions without having made declarations of office exactly in the manner prescribed by the Regulations to be repealed by this Bill.

The Bill was read a first and a second time and afterwards considered in detail.

The Council then adjourned.

MAZAGON POLICE COURT.—12TH APRIL

(BEFORE F. L. BROWN, ESQ.)

TAKING LIQUOR INTO GAOL.—Bojaba Habajee, a Hindoo, was charged with taking spirituous liquors into the Common Gaol without permi sion. He pleaded guilty and was fined Rs. 5.

REFUSING TO TAKE FARE.—Cassim Fakber Mahomed Khutiff, an American buggywalla, was charged with refusing to take a fare.

The charge was proved ; and His Worship fined the defendant Rs. 3.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.—Babjee Khundoo, a Hindoo, and Abdool Rymon, a Mahomedan, were charged with having been found at half-past 10 o'clock on Wednesday night, loitering in a gully in Doodpeshwa Road, and being reputed thieves and unable to give a satisfactory account of themselves.

A sergeant said that while patrolling the street on the night in question he saw the prisoners, and suspecting they were after no good, he took them into custody. On searching the first prisoner he found a chisel key, a candle, and some lucifer matches on him. In the second prisoner he found an iron bar about fifteen inches long.

They being old offenders, His Worship ordered them to be imprisoned for two months.

POSSESSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—Syjee Ellapa, and Elloe, women, two persons belonging to the Cammattee caste, were brought on remand charged with being in possession of four counterfeit rupees.

It appeared that on the 24th of March a shoemaker sold a pair of shoes to Elloe, and received four rupees in payment, who he tendered a rupee in payment. Subsequently on trying to pass the coin it was found to be a counterfeit one, and on the police searching the prisoner's house three other counterfeit coins were found, and on having them assayed at the Mint they were found to be composed of tin, zinc, and a little copper.

As there was no direct evidence against the female prisoner, she was discharged. The male prisoner was committed to take his trial at the Criminal Sessions.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS OF 1866.

Twenty-first Day, Thursday, 12th April.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE WESTROPP.)

His LORDSHIP having taken his seat on the bench at his usual time, the following cases were tried before common juries :—

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO COMMIT RAPE AGAINST THE RAILWAY ACT.—John Chatwin was charged with wilfully doing an act which he was legally prohibited from doing, and, in consequence of such act, endangering the safety of persons travelling on the G. I. P. Railway, he being a servant of the Railway Company.

Mr. Taylor, instructed by Mr. Crawford, solicitor to the Company, appeared for the prosecution.

Mr. Barton defended the prisoner.

Mr. Taylor briefly stated to the jury the main facts of the case for the prosecution. It was one of the rules and regulations of the Company, as mentioned in the indictment, that no guard or other officer of the Company was to allow a person to enter the brake-van or the guard room. Notwithstanding this rule being known to him, the prisoner, on the 23

We have felt that to be essential to the character, the credit, and the usefulness, not merely of the Government, not merely of a party, but of this House, committed as Parliament has been with respect to the question of the representation of the people. We cannot conceive that this addition, considerable though it be, of the working classes to the constituency of the country is fraught with any danger. We cannot look upon it as a Trojan horse approaching the walls of the sacred city, and filled with armed men who are bent upon ruin, plunder, and conflagration. We cannot join in comparing it to that monstrum infelix. We cannot say—

Scandit fatalis machina muros
Foeta armis, mediaque minatur illabitur urbi

We believe these persons to whom we propose to extend the franchise ought rather to be welcomed as friends than dreaded as a hostile army. We ask you to give them political privileges within what we term, upon the just limits of prudence and circumspection, and, having determined those limits, to give with an ungrudging hand. Consider what you can safely and justly afford to do in admitting new subjects and citizens within the pale of the Parliamentary Constitution, and, having so considered, do not do it as if you were apprehending danger and misfortune. (Cheers.) Do it as if you were conferring a boon which will be felt and reciprocated in greateful attachment. Give to those persons new interests in the Constitution, and thus beget a new attachment to the Constitution, to the Throne, and to the laws under which they live. That after all will be more than your gold and your silver—more than your fleets and armies—it will be as once the strength, the glory, and the safety of the land." (Great cheering.)

The right hon. gentleman concluded by moving for leave to bring in the bill. •

Compared with what Mr. Gladstone can do on great occasions, the speech was on the whole rather flat. There was a certain vigour in the opening of the statement, and the concluding remarks rose into something like animation; but for the most part it was level and languid, delivered with little earnestness, and listened to without enthusiasm. There was a cheer of encouragement when he rose, and another cheer at the close, in which the House seemed to congratulate themselves and him that the entertainment was concluded and a release for dinner obtained. The commencement of exordio was attended with curiosity, the intervening and much the longest part of the speech was composed in great measure of statistics and rather dry explanation of details. Each important announcement was followed by a pause and a buzz of conversation, but drew forth little or no applause: indeed, there was more than once a scarcely suppressed titter, which even, on the intimation of the 14l. county and 7l. borough franchises rose into a general laugh. On the whole, the speech may be said to have found and left the House rather cold than otherwise.

As soon as Mr. Gladstone had sat down, the House emptied itself, and went to dinner, and for the next hour there was a very desultory debate. Mr. Marsh, in a long speech, recommended the House not to proceed too fast, and warned them against the dangers of democracy, which he illustrated from his Australian experiences. Mr. P. W. Martin expressed his hope that the Government would not mar the simplicity of the measure by disfranchising the dockyard labourers. Sir F. Crossley regretted that the Government had not gone further in reducing the franchise, but believed that the measure would give satisfaction to the great majority of reformers. He presumed there would be a measure for the redistribution of seats next year. Mr. R. W. Crawford advocated the claims of city merchants and traders who had their places of business within the municipality, but who living in the country, were now disfranchised. Mr. Serjeant Gaselee and Mr. Lindsay protested against the proposed disfranchisement of the dockyard boroughs. Sir H. Hoare felt disappointed that the measure did not contain any provision for the redistribution of seats, and intimated that, unless the Government gave a pledge to bring in a bill directed to that object next session, he would vote against the second reading. Lord R. Montagu demurred to the *quasi* post facto legislation shadowed out by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, which, he said, would keep the country in a state of agitation for years to come and the effect of which would be to swamp the agricultural classes. Mr. Hanbury approved of the bill, and bore testimony to the good conduct and intelligence of the working classes as entitling them to the share in the representation which it was now proposed to give them.

Mr. Laing was the next speaker, and during the delivery of his speech the House gaveeigns of returning animation. Mr. Laing argued that Mr. Gladstone had himself shown the impolicy of dealing in a hurried and precipitate manner with a measure which required the most grave and cautious consideration. He was indisposed to reopen a question which he thought he had then satisfactorily settled many years since, and he objected to a bill which, while professing to amend the representation of the people, gave an additional member to Hexham as to Liverpool, Manchester, Edinburgh, Glasgow, or Dublin. He was deeply disappointed that Government had attempted to deal with this question piecemeal and not by a comprehensive measure. It might be said that members on that side of the House were pledged to support the Government; but for his part the only pledge he had given was to give a general support to the policy of Lord Palmerston. He did not propose to depart from that pledge. If that noble lord were now alive, could they, upon an attentive study of the facts and circumstances, say that this was such a measure as he would approve?

After a rather absurd scene between Captain Grosvenor and Mr. Baines, who stood up together, and kept the House shouting at each of them alternately for two or three minutes before either would sit down, the member for Leeds obtained a hearing. He characterised the speech of Mr. Laing as a repetition of the arguments used by much greater men in 1832, and criticised the calculations of the Chancellor of the Exchequer respecting the number of working men to beplaced on the register. The number of working men to be added to the constituencies by the bill would, he believed, be at least 1000,000 fewer than the right hon. gentleman had calculated. The epithet revolutionary had been applied to those proposals. Was it revolutionary to have out of an adult male population of five millions 1,300,000 electors, and of this latter number only one working man in four? Still, there was much that was excellent in the Government bill. So far as the extension of the franchise went, he entirely approved it, although the Government might with great propriety have gone down to the 6*l.* rental. Captain Grosvenor then got an opportunity of making his maiden speech, which was characterised by an effectiveness that surprised those who only knew him by his performances at the Westminster election. He has a good voice, and he spoke with ease and spirit. He denied that there was no feeling out of doors in favour of Reform and asserted that the unbounded confidence which all classes of the public reposed in the late Lord Palmerston led to a general understanding that the question should not be raised until that distinguished statesman thought fit to bring it forward. For his own part he could not condemn the working man to continual exclusion, and therefore he would give his cordial support to the bill.

Mr. Horsman followed in an elaborate speech, consisting of attacks upon the Government and more bitter attacks upon Mr. Bright and the "insignificant section" of which knowledge his lead. The Opposition watched with evident glee the careful preliminary flourishes which precede one of those pointed and cherished sentimentalities, for every successful hit, emphasized by an arm stretched out towards the intended victim. Mr. Gladstone looked sternly at his assailant; Mr. Bright received his assaults with apparent indifference, and seated immediately behind him, a little below the gangway, gradually raised louder murmurs, met by strong counter cheers, as he proceeded. The first part of the speech was lengthy, but was apparently the most successful; and the murmurs towards the end more nearly balanced the cheers.

Mr. Horsman first fell foul of Government, whose bill he described as only another bid for power, another promise made only to be broken, another transparent parliamentary fraud, the culmination of weakness, incapacity, and failure. He then proceeded to expose the rotten foundation of Mr. Gladstone's historical sketch, and gave Mr. Gladstone one piece of advice, namely not again to take things at second hand, a plan which had led him on this occasion into one of the most serious blunders ever committed in this House. This referred to Mr. Gladstone's statement that Reform had been forced upon Government by Mr. Locke King's motion in 1851. Lord Russell had promised Reform on the first reading of Mr. Locke King's bill which had, however, been carried by 100 to 52; but when the House had that bill time to consider, it was rejected by 329 to 93. Mr. Horsman then suggested that subsequent Reform Bills had been introduced simply to please Lord Russell, and quoted Lord Grey's account of the Reform Bill of 1832, introduced by a cabinet which was *in extremis*, and in which Lord Russell was the only reformer. After a complimentary reference to Lord Derby's bill of 1859, Mr. Horsman continued his attack. In 1860, people had thought a Reform Bill a necessity. The nation was in despair; but the House of Commons had attained was it necessary to touch with delicacy its personal constitution. The franchise Ought to be treated as an end, and not as a means, in regard to parliamentary Reform, and he blamed the Chancellor of the Exchequer for the manner in which he had introduced the subject to the notice of the House. He had no personal feeling or prejudices in favour of the existing state of things, either with regard to the amount of the franchise to the distribution of power, but the burden of proof ought to rest upon those who complained, where as the Chancellor of the Exchequer had gone out of his way to upset and alter the constitution without showing that there was any real and substantial defect in the present system which required amendment. The proposal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer would largely increase the number of electors, and add materially to the expense of elections, and the House ought to be convinced that there was really a reason for the passing of the bill before they consented to create a great redistribution of political power. The ground which had always been alleged as the season for introducing a new Reform Bill was the exclusion of the working classes from the franchise. Earl Russell in his work on the constitution of England, which was re-issued twice in the course of last year, asked if there might not still be improvements made in the Reform Bill. He went on to say that each of the last four ministries had attempted to add a supplement to the Reform Bill of 1832, that he, for his own part would be glad to see the best and most intelligent of the working classes fully represented, and that they were kept out of the franchise partly by the jealousy of the present holders of the suffrage and partly by a vague fear that by their greater numbers they would swallow up all other classes. Earl Russell thought that both of these obstacles might be removed by a judicious modification of the suffrage, clearly proving that, in his opinion, the best of the working classes had no share in the representation. That, however, was shown to be altogether untrue by the statistics which had been collected at the instance of the Government themselves, and there could, therefore, be no doubt that if that bill was carried, the working men would soon have the majority. "I speak frankly," he continued, "for, having lost my character as a working man's friend—(a laugh)—by saying that he could get the franchise for himself, which is now proved, they cannot hate me one bit the less for what I may now say. Let any gentleman consider the constituency that he has the honour to represent. (Laughter.) If you want ignorance, drunkenness, the facility for being intimidated, or if you seek impulsive and unreflective people, where do you go to seek them? At the top or the bottom of the constituency? (Opposition cheers.) It is ridiculous to blink the matter. They are comprehended between the 10*l.* and the 20*l.* qualification. (Cheers and counter cheers.) It was said that the 10*l.* householders include lodging-house keepers, beer-shop keepers, and the like; but you should go lower, and get the genuine working men. (Cheers and counter cheers.) That was the sort of theory that the ancients held with regard to the north wind. As they found it colder and colder as they advanced in the face of the north wind, they said, 'if it is so cold in front of the north wind, how warm it would be if you could only get behind it.' (Much laughter.) And they, therefore, imagined a people called the Hyperboreans, who were so exceedingly warm and happy because they had got to the other side of the north wind. (Much laughter.) So it is argued as you find the constituencies get worse and worse the lower you go, you have only to get a little lower, and you will find yourself in the purity stratum. (Laughter.) All this depends on the supposition that none of the artisans get into the other strata; but they do, and it applies just as much to the artisan as to the others, that the lower you go the worse you find the evil. Therefore we explode that argument altogether. Then the case resolves itself into something exceedingly small. We know what sort of persons they are who live in these small houses. We have had the advantage of them under the name of freemen, and it has been the boast of being ever since the Reform Act was passed no better law could be passed than one disfranchising them altogether. What we should like to disfranchise under one name is dying out of itself, and now the Government propose to bring it back under another name. (Opposition cheers.) This being so, I ask the House to consider what we are to get for the country at large by this reduction of the franchise? I think there will be manifold evil in add a large number of persons to every constituency of the class among which, if there is to be anything wrong going on, we may naturally look to find it. It will increase the expense of elections; and as I should maintain it is like applying the scientific method of approximation, that as we g lower we get worse; and we may look for more bribery and corruption before we have finished. That is a first and instantaneous result. There is another result that I particularly wish to point out to gentlemen on this (the Liberal) side; and I am quite sure their own experience, if they will be frank enough, will bear me out. By a singular retribution of Providence, I feel no doubt the mischief will fall, in the first instance, on the supporters of this measure. I do believe the franchise of the Government, if carrie*d* out, will displace a number of most excellent gentlemen on this side, and replace them by a number of equally excellent gentlemen on the other side. (A laugh.) The second result would be that the working men of England, finding that they are in a majority in the whole of the constituencies, will, in the exercise of consequent power, proceed to renew the agitation for further concessions with redoubled vigour.'

Mr. Lowe then attacked Mr. Bright. He began by a quotation to show that Mr. Bright had once advised his constituents to repudiate without mercy a bill which evaded the redistribution of seats, and proclaimed redistribution to be the one measure he would approve? shortly afterwards said that Lord Russell had described Parliament as one great difficulty in the way of Reform, and that confided to Mr. Bright that the chief difficulties of all were in their own House. Mr. Bright's conduct remains apparently impassive under attacks to which he must be pretty well accustomed, seemed unusually touched by these remarks. He rose and denied that Lord Russell had ever said anything to justify him bearing Mr. Lowe's interpretation, and further denied the accuracy of the quotation as to redistribution. Mr. Lowe caused considerable laughter by giving the *Star* as his authority for it. Mr. Lowe then ingeniously remarked, to the equal delight of the House, that he did not speak in order to raise a laugh at Mr. Bright's expense, "though," he said, "I have no objection to that. He then resumed his criticisms of the Government bill:—

The bill was really a bill to alter the constitution of the House of Commons, and it was the duty of the Government and Commons in their operations by a careful examination of the present state of the House in order to ascertain wherein the machinery of the constitution was successful and where it failed. Instead of doing this, they proposed a wide and sweeping change, the effect of which, if adopted, would simply be to place the House of Commons on a level with the legislative assemblies of the United States and the British colonies. He believed that a change would be both dangerous and mischievous, and he strongly opposed any measure which could have a tendency to introduce a more democratic element into the constitution of the country. He saw no finality in the proposals of the Government, though he was perfectly willing to consider anything brought forward for the good of the House of Commons. "My vote (he said) will have reference to the influence for good of the House of Commons, and not to any theories of good government which, to some minds consists in every one having a share in it on the principle that every one in a company should be a director. (Laughter and cheers from the Opposition.) The right hon. gentleman had not time to give us a reason, but he gave us a quotation, and it was a quotation of a very curious kind, because in his large classical repertoire he was unable to discover a quotation applicable to what a bill should be, and yet he found one to show what the bill was not :—

Sandit fatans mochina muros
Foeta armis.'

And then the right hon. gentleman added, 'That is not my bill.' (Laughter.) That was not a very apt illustration, but the House listened languidly to the maiden speech of Mr. Fawcett, the member for Brighton, which was delivered about half-past nine, as the House was filling. Mr. Fawcett speaks with remarkable self-possession and fluency. His style is vigorous, though not epigrammatic; his voice and action are good and he was followed with close attention which was only a little relaxed during an excursion into regions belonging more to rhetoric than to practice. After expressing his approval of the measure, he attacked Mr. Horsman and Mr. Lowe. He spoke strongly of Mr. Horsman's carefully prepared essay, and of his brilliant gifts of rhetoric thrown away upon miserable personalities, consenting, in obedience to some dissenting cries, to substitute "paltry" for "miserable." For Mr. Lowe's speech he expressed more respect, but said that Mr. Lowe's conclusion would have little weight with him till he had answered the "homely question," what had induced him to change his opinions? He then argued in favour of the working classes whom Mr. Lowe had attacked, alleging the case of Lancashire in the cotton famine, praising the Australians whom Mr. Lowe and Mr. Marsh described as though they were a horde of bandits, and referring to his own experience at Brighton, where he said that he had spent no money and had been asked for no subscriptions. He denied that the working classes would be so misled in opinion as to swamp the others, and said that the only danger to our material progress was in inducing them to emigrate. He concluded by thanking the House very emphatically and with evident feeling for their general kindness to him, and sat down amidst much cheering.

Mr. Bright followed, the greater part of his speech being less animated than usual.

He said he did not rise to defend himself against the somewhat unusual manner in which he had been attacked because he was ready to leave his course in that House and his political character to the impartial judgment of his countrymen generally, but he had risen in order to explain the reasons which had induced him to support the bill. He approved of it, in the first place, because it was free from tricks, and did not give something in one clause which it withdrew in another, and because it was a real measure of Reform. It was not a compromise of the Act of 1832, inasmuch as it abolished the rate-paying clauses, which had hitherto operated as a practical disfranchisement to a large body of the electors. As to the proposal to reduce the occupation franchise in counties, it was impossible for the Conservative party to object to it, as part of the scheme of Lord Derby was to reduce the county bill franchise to 10*l.*; but he should have no objection to see the present so modified that 10*l.* should be substituted for 14. The only point upon which there really appeared to be any difference was whether the franchise in boroughs should remain at 10*l.*, or be reduced for a time to 7*l.* (Derisive cheers from the Opposition.) He certainly had no idea that this bill would remain any more final than that of 1862, but in all probability it would be undisturbed so long as it was suited to the views of the intelligent population of the country. It was said that the Government had proposed the bill upon the recommendation. He had recommended any measure of the kind, but what he had proposed was a household suffrage. An, however, beggars could not be choosers, he was content to take what was offered rather than persist in asking for what he was not likely to obtain. If hon. gentlemen opposite desired a fair settlement of the borough question they had an opportunity now afforded to them, and if they should be so ill-advised as to reject the proposal, he ventured to predict that they would have to regret their conduct. With regard to the assertion that bankers franchise he objected to it altogether. He believed that it was the very worst of all the fancy franchises that had ever been proposed, and that it would be a source of every kind of fraud.

Mr. Bright then proceeded to retort very amusingly upon Mr. Horsman and Mr. Lowe. He ridiculed Mr. Lowe's fear of 7*l.* householders, and said that the apparition he had conjured up. The whole notion of the swamping of the constituencies by working men was a transparent delusion, which could only have originated in a sanguine mind. He was glad to see that Mr. Lowe grew wiser as he grew older. He spoke of the exhibition at Leeds, and wondered whether Mr. Bains and Lord Amberley had slept in a double-bedded room. What were the principles of the Chancellor of the Exchequer? It was very easy to say "Oh!" but what were they? He wanted a definite statement. Members seemed to be raging for Reform, and subsided into the Bedford level (pointing to the Treasury bench) where they sat quiet. He was himself one of those remarkable animals, now almost extinct, who had given no pledges. He was not ashamed to avow that respectable constituency of Birmingham mean by sending up such a member? They made their living by selling firearms and yet Mr. Bright objected to the word "defend" in the oath (of supremacy) because it might imply defence by arms. What was the use of lowering the franchise when the price of everything was rising? He didn't want the House full of "Feargus O'Connor." They were to represent opinions. What did the House care for opinions?

The House, after some hearty laughs at this peculiar eloquence, became tired again upon its cessation. Mr. Hibbert and Sir R. Knightley got in a few remarks, but there were loud cries of "adjourn," after some discussion as to the propriety of adjourning the debate—a proposal which was not pressed to a division—leave was given to bring in the bill, Mr. Gladstone having first declined to reply, and expressed himself satisfied with the general tone of the debate. The bill was then read a first time, and ordered to be read a second time on Thursday, the 12th of April.

EUROPE SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS FROM BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	AT.
March 12	Peckforton	Guthrie	Liverpool.
„ 15	Ouangondy	Brown	Falmouth.
„	Tim Whiffler	Potter	Liverpool.
„ 16	Charger	Shaw	Do.

DEPARTURES FOR BOMBAY.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM.
March 8	Untrivalled	Hedgcock	Bristol.
„ 10	Kennington	Howard	London.
	Berwickshire	Thomas	Do.
„ 12	Varuna	Oclare	Do.

VESSELS SPOKEN WITH.

City of Melbourne, Bombay for Liverpool, Jan. 2nd, 29 S., 40 E.

Die Vernon, Bombay for Liverpool, Jan. 31st, 30 S. 11 E.

Edward Bincker, Bombay for Liverpool, Feb. 13th, 15 N., 35 W.

Marion, Bombay for Liverpool, Jan. 11th, 35 S., 19 E.

Travancore, Bombay for Liverpool, Jan. 13th,

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
HEAD OFFICE—30, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.
Paid-up Capital—£800,000.
Reserve Fund, £106,000.
Manager—G. U. ADAM, Esq.
Secretary—J. C. STEWART, Esq.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England. The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies—Bombay, Kurrachee, Calcutta, Rangoon, Singapore, Batavia, Hongkong, Shanghai, and Hankow.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on the CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz. :—
6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
4 do. do. at 2s. 1½d. „
3 do. do. at 2s. 1d. „
2 do. do. at 2s. 1/16d. „
1 do. do. at 2s. 0¾d. „
On Demand (Head Office) ..... at 2s. 0½d. „
Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows :—
Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 „ 5 „
Do. 12 do. 6 „
No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCES.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe at the Bank's Bills on London without charge.
All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order." When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ percent.
On the Bank realizing Government and other Securities for custody free of charge, Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, as remitted from the London Office.
On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be Rs. 500 and under, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.
On delivering up Securities deposited for safe custody, ½ per cent.
Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.
Bombay, 23rd March 1866. JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE

The Bank grants Drafts on London, Scotland, and Ireland, Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe at the following current rates of Exchange :—
On London, at 6 mos' sight above £50 2s. 1¾d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ..... 2s. 1d. „
„ 3 do. ..... 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 2 do. ..... 2s. 0⅞d. „
„ 1 do. ..... 2s. 0⅞d. „
On demand ..... 2s. 0⅞d. „
On Scotland do. ..... } 2s. 0¾d. „
On Ireland do. .....
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Over land at 1 day's sight, } 2s. 0¾d.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, Mauritius, Yokohama, and Tuticorin.
The Bank also draws on the Branches of the Bank of New South Wales.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Floating Deposits payable on demand if not less than Rs. 1,000 or above Rs. 50,000 at 2 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits for 12 months' sight... 6 per cent.
„ 3 „ „ 4 „
Fixed Deposits may generally be made and of for the Bank Bills, on London at advertised rates, without notice.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, realizes interest and dividends, and remits the proceeds to the owners thereof, at the following terms :—
If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.
If to be paid in India, a commission at the rate of a ½ per cent.
On returning Government Paper or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on purchase, or proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.
Commission charged on Loans on the Deposit of Government Securities.
All Letters should be addressed and all Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, and China.
Bombay, 14th February 1866.

THE ROYAL BANK OF INDIA.—*Incorporated, with unlimited liability under the Act of the Legislative Council of India No. XIX. of* 1857.
CAPITAL ONE CRORE OF RUPEES IN 20,000 SHARES OF Rs. 200 EACH, WITH POWER TO INCREASE.
RESERVE FUND FIVE LAKHS.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ANDREW GRANT, Esq., *Chairman*. | DINSHAW MANOCKJEE, Esq.
W. F. STEARNS, Esq. | KARSANDAS MADHAVADAS, Esq.
E. GRIEVE, Esq.
Auditors.
ALEX. STEWART, Esq. | HENRY BROOKE, Esq.
London Bankers.

THE LONDON AND COUNTY BANK.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London at 6 months' sight at 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. „
„ 3 do. 2s. 0½d. „
„ 2 do. 2s. 0⅛d. „
„ 1 do. 2s. 0⅛d. „
„ On demand ..... at 2s. 0⅛d. „
Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.
The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum.
All Treasury Drafts, Hoondies and other orders for realization to be endorsed, "Pay to the Royal Bank of India, or order."

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on balances not exceeding one lac, and at 3 per cent. per annum if interest is paid on the lowest balance at credit of the account for each month; in either case interest will be allowed on any sum not exceeding two lacs.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Subject to 1 month's notice 3 per cent. per annum.
„ 3 do. 4 do. do.
„ 6 do. 5 do. do.
„ 12 do. 6 do. do.
Any information as to rules of business may be had on application to the Bank, or by letter to the Manager.
JAMES HOSSACK, General Manager.
Bombay, 25th Oct. 1865.

SOUNDY & Co.,
7, RAMPART ROW.

SILVER AND ELECTRO-PLATE.—SOUNDY & Co., Rampart Row.—The most extensive assortment in Bombay of every article of Silver and Electro-plate always on hand at this establishment.
Beautifully chased and engraved solid Silver Cups and Vases suitable for Presents, from £10 upwards.
Best Electro Argentine Silver Round Dishes with Warmer and Splash Dish, moveable handles to covers, so that the set of four can be packed in one box, from Rs. 200 to Rs. 250.
Best Electro Argentine Silver Oval Dishes "Quadroon" pattern, with Warmer Splash Dish, handsomely chased handles and feet, with moveable handles as above. Set of four, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.
Richly Electro Argentine Silver Oval Dishes. "Beaded" pattern, complete as above. Set of four, from Rs. 250 to Rs. 300.
Richly Electro-plated and handsomely chased and engraved Soup Tureens, Rs. 175.
Tea and Coffee Service of Four, consisting of Tea Pot, Coffee Pot, Sugar Basin (with cover), and Cream Jug (with cover), from Rs. 100 to Rs. 250.
Tea Pots of new and rich designs, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 35 each.
Coffee Urns, Loysell's Patent, richly Electro-plated and engraved, Grecian pattern, with lever top, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 65.
Bottle-holders of a rich design, thickly Electro-plated, to hold Pints, Quarts or Magnums. Per pair, Rs. 20.
Richly Electro-plated chased and engraved Waiters—

8	inch from Rs. 15 to Rs. 25	
10	„ „ „ 20 to „ 30	
12	„ „ „ 26 to „ 35	
14	„ „ „ 32 to „ 40	
16	„ „ „ 40 to „ 55	

Bachelors' Cruet Frames for Pepper, Mustard, Vinegar and Salt, newest design, Rs. 25.
Butter Pots in the newest and best designs, from Rs. 25 to 35.
Muffin Dishes do. Each, Rs. 25.
Liqueur Frames of elegant designs, with the new round bottles with handles and Electro Silvered lip top and cover, and inside cork—

2 Bottle Frames	Rs. 50
3 Bottle do.	„ 65

Claret Jugs, several beautiful pattern of richly Cut Glass and Electro Silver Handles and Mountings, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50.
Decanter Stands. Per pair from Rs. 14 to Rs. 25.
Beer Mugs and Tankards of the newest and best designs, from Rs. 10 to 40.
Miniature Salt Cellars, a very choice selection of these novelties in best Silver Plate, with Spoons to match, particularly adapted for presentation.
Four Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

Plain beaded pattern	Rs. 25 0
Engraved and beaded pattern	28 0
Chased and beaded pattern	30 0
Rustic Pattern (4 buckets and shovels)	30 0
Shell Pattern (4 Shells and 3 dolphins)	33 0

Six Salt Cellars and Spoons in a Velvet-lined case.

Engraved and beaded pattern	38 0
Chased and beaded, *larger size*	50 0

Bedford level (pointing to the Treasury bench) where they sat quiet. He was himself one of those remarkable animals, now almost extinct, who had given no pledges. He was not ashamed to avow that respectable constituency of Birmingham mean by sending up such a member? They made their living by selling firearms and yet Mr. Bright objected to the word "defend" in the oath (of supremacy) because it might imply defence by arms. What was the use of lowering the franchise when the price of everything was rising? He didn't want the House full of "Feargus O'Connor." They were to represent opinions. What did the House care for opinions?

Fiddle or plain pattern.
King's or Royal pattern.
Lilly pattern.
In complete sets, half sets, or in single pieces. Price list free by post on application.
Dy Gin, Black Seal .....
Dy Gin, Pale Seal .....
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts .....
Do. Pints .....
N.B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 29th May 1865.

FOR SALE,—At the Godowns of the undersigned, Messrs. J. COCKBURN and CAMPBELL's (Edinburgh) well known Wines,

Fine Pale Sherry in 3 Doz. cases	qts. Rs. 27	per Doz.
do. do.	29	„
Superior Port in 3 & 2 Doz. cases	qts. Rs. 27	„
Coffee 2	pts. 14	„
Old Tom	Rs. 20	„

EWART, LATHAM & Co.
1st September 1865.

MESSRS. CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.'s WINES AND SPIRITS.

MESSRS. ROGERS & Co.'s Stocks of the above, although much diminished by the large and continued demand, still include the following :—
CHAMPAGNE, third quality. A wonderful Wine at the price for use in India, recommended as thoroughly good and wholesome, to the many in this country, who, under medical advice, drink no Wine but Champagne.
SPARKLING HOCKS, 1st and 2nd qualities.
Wines of unquestionable excellence.
AMONTILLADO SHERRY.—A small quantity of this exquisite fluid still available (Rs. 36.)
WHITE SEAL SHERRY.—The surprising quality of this, Messrs. C. P. & Co.'s cheapest Sherry, will shew consumers the class of Wines in which that House deals (Rs. 30.)
PORTS.—The quality of these Wines has afforded felicitation both to purchasers and sellers (Rs. 28 and Rs. 21.)
BRANDIES.—The stock of the Rs. 35 quality being small, Consumers are recommended the Yellow and White Seals (Rs. 28 and 22) which almost vie with the first in delicacy.
OLD TOM, and the other Spirits are such as only Messrs. C. P. & Co. know how to select.
LIQUEURS.—These may be heard of from any connoisseur of this city.
Price list on application. ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

TOD-HEATLY & Co.
(LATE R. TODD & JAMES.)
ADELPHI, LONDON.

MESSRS. CARDWELL, PARSONS & Co.,
Agents for the above well-known firm, have on sale at their Godowns the following WINES, &c. :—
Champagne, Brand Tod-Heatly & Co. Magnum.

Do.	„ Do.	40
Do.	„ a Crown	30
Do.	„ Tod-Heatly & Co. Pints	21
Moselle, Sparkling Estra, 1st quality		40
Do. do. Pints		21
Moselle, Sup. Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co		36
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints		20
Do. Fine „ Brand a Crown Pints		16
Hock, Sparkling Brand Tod-Heatly & Co		36
Do. Sparkling Brand a Crown		30
Do. Fine Still Red Seal		18
Sherry Pale, Blue Seal		33
Do. Do. Yellow Seal		29
Do. Golden, Green Seal		33
Do. Green Seal		33
Do. Vino Fino		27
Do. Red Seal		24
Do. Amontillado, Black Seal		33
Claret Light Capsule		15
Do. do. Pints		8
Do. Yellow Seal		21
Do. Red Do. Pints		17
Do. Do. Do. Quarts		32
Port, Black Seal		36
Brandy, Vieux Cognac		34
Do. Brand a Crown		24
Old Tom, Red Seal		18
Dy Gin, Black Seal		36
Orange Wine Bitters, Quarts		36
Do. Pints		19

N.B.—Messrs. TOD-HEATLY & Co. are prepared to execute direct orders as usual.
Rampart Row, 29th May 1865.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, the following GUNS, of Messrs. Westley Richards & Co.'s manufacture :—
Breech-loading Carbines, with Moulds, and all complete. Rs. 150.
Double-barrel Guns, 12 Gauge. Rs. 300 and Rs. 250.
A Double-barrel Rifle, 16 Gauge. Rs. 750.
Cartridges, Rs. 55 per 1,000.
Caps, 14 do. per 1,000.
1st May 1865. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

BISHOP'S GRANULAR EFFERVESCENT CITRATE OF MAGNESIA, introduced and prepared by ALFRED BISHOP, Manufacturing Chemist, 17 & 18 Speck's Fields, Mile End, New Town, London.
This perfectly white and delicately clean granulated preparation possesses remarkable effervescent qualities, which far surpasses the ordinary Seidlitz Powder in its COOLING, REFRESHING, and MILD APERIENT properties, as well as in flavour as a SALINE draught. It is particularly well adapted for *women and young children*, on account of its most agreeable flavour and mild effect.
N.B.—The genuine has the name BISHOP upon the Bottle, also the Name and Trade Mark upon the Label, and is sold in convenient sizes, and secured in so perfect a manner that it may be shipped with safety to any part of the world.
Manufacturer also of Granulated and Effervescent Carbonate of Iron, Citrate of Iron, Citrate of Quinine, Citrate of Quinine and Iron, Carbonate of Lithia in tubes, Citrate of Lithia, Vichy Salt, Seidlitz Mixture, and all other Granulated Preparations. Agents for Bombay—TREACHER & Co.

POLICIES INDISPUTABLE.

ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

Established 1838.
For the Assurance of Lives and for Granting Annuities and Endowments.
HEAD OFFICES, 7, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON,
WITH BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, CEYLON, AGRA, AND HONGKONG,
And Agencies throughout Europe and India.
CAPITAL—HALF A MILLION STERLING.
Accumulated Fund upwards of £714,000. Revenue about £300,000.
New Business progressing at the rate of nearly £540,000 per annum in Premiums.
One of the distinguishing features of the Company has always been its prompt settlement of claims.
The sum paid to claimants up to the present time (inclusive of Bonuses) rather exceeds ONE MILLION AND A QUARTER STERLING.
BOMBAY BRANCH.
Local Board of Management.
Henry Edward Astley, Esq., (Ewart, Latham & Co.,) Merchant.
Framjee Nusserwanjee, Esq., Retired Merchant.
R. L. Tracey, Esq., (Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.,) Merchant.
The Hon'ble Lyttleton H. Bagley, Advocate General.
Medical Officer.
Surgeon Major T. B. Johnstone, M. D.
Solicitors.
Messrs. Bickerstaffe, Cleveland and Peile.
Acting Secretary.—D. McLauchlan Slater, Esq.
AGENTS.—MESSRS. EWART, LATHAM & Co.
Bankers.
The Bank of Bombay.
The Agra and United Service Bank.
ADVANTAGES OFFERED TO ASSURERS.
Policies indisputable. Bonuses triennial.
Lives assured through the Indian Branch may reside or travel in any part of the world except the Western Coast of Africa.
Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives Assured residing Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Medical Fees. Premiums may be paid in one sum, or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly.
Thirty days of Grace allowed for Yearly and Half-yearly payments, and fifteen for Quarterly and Monthly.
Assignments of Policies registered without charge.
Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments (Police and Constabulary Corps excepted). Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The rates of Premium charged by this Company will be found upon comparison to be generally lower than those of other Offices :—The "With Profits" rates are very considerably lower, and in some cases amount to *little more than two-thirds* of what is charged, so that Assurers upon that scale secure an immediate and permanent advantage independently of further benefits derived from triennial divisions of Profits.

FOR EXAMPLE.

The following Premiums are required at the undermentioned ages for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000